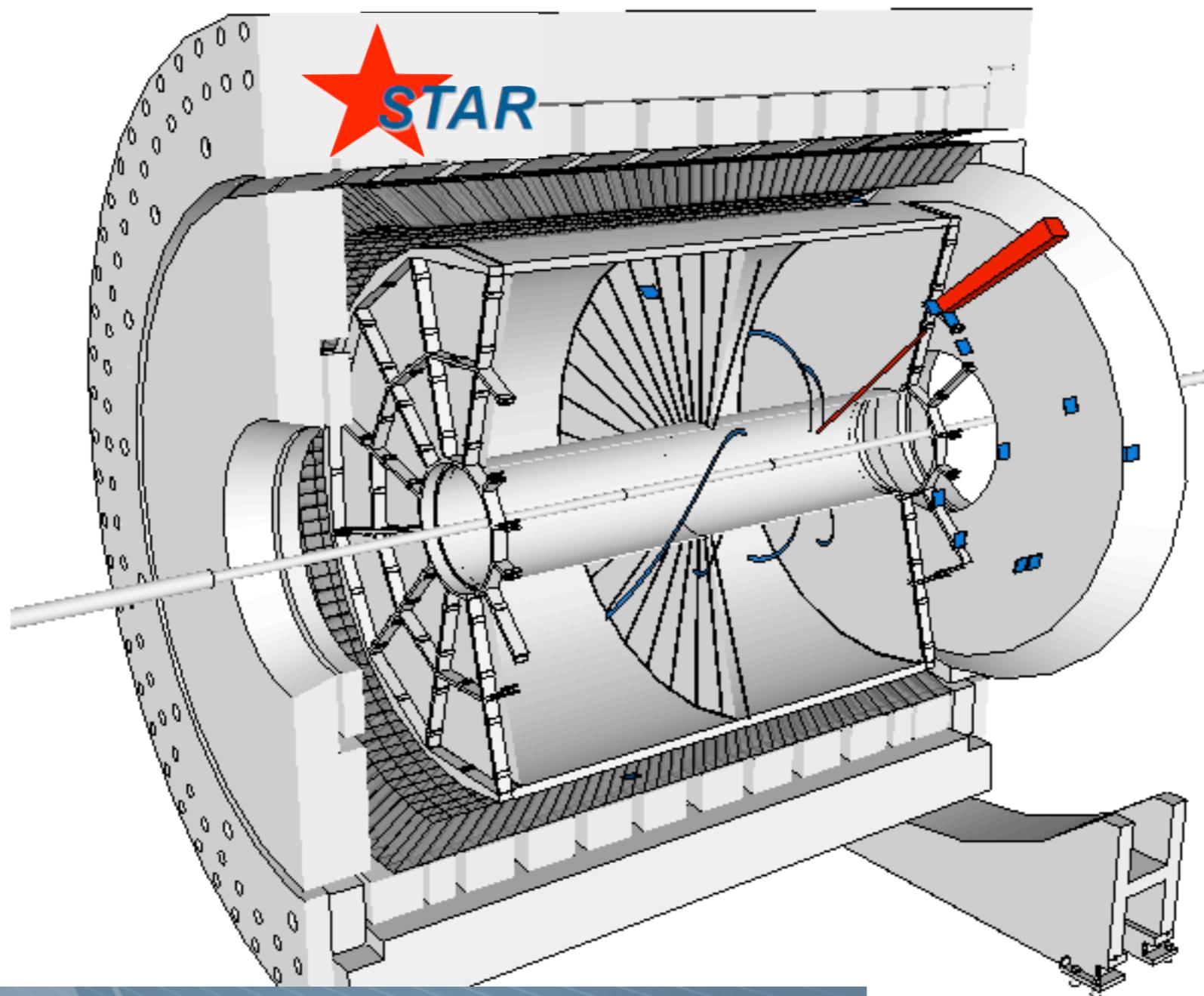


First Measurement of W^\pm Boson Production at STAR in Polarized Protons Collisions at RHIC



The Physics of W and Z Bosons

RIKEN BNL Research Center Workshop
June 24-25, 2010 at Brookhaven National Laboratory



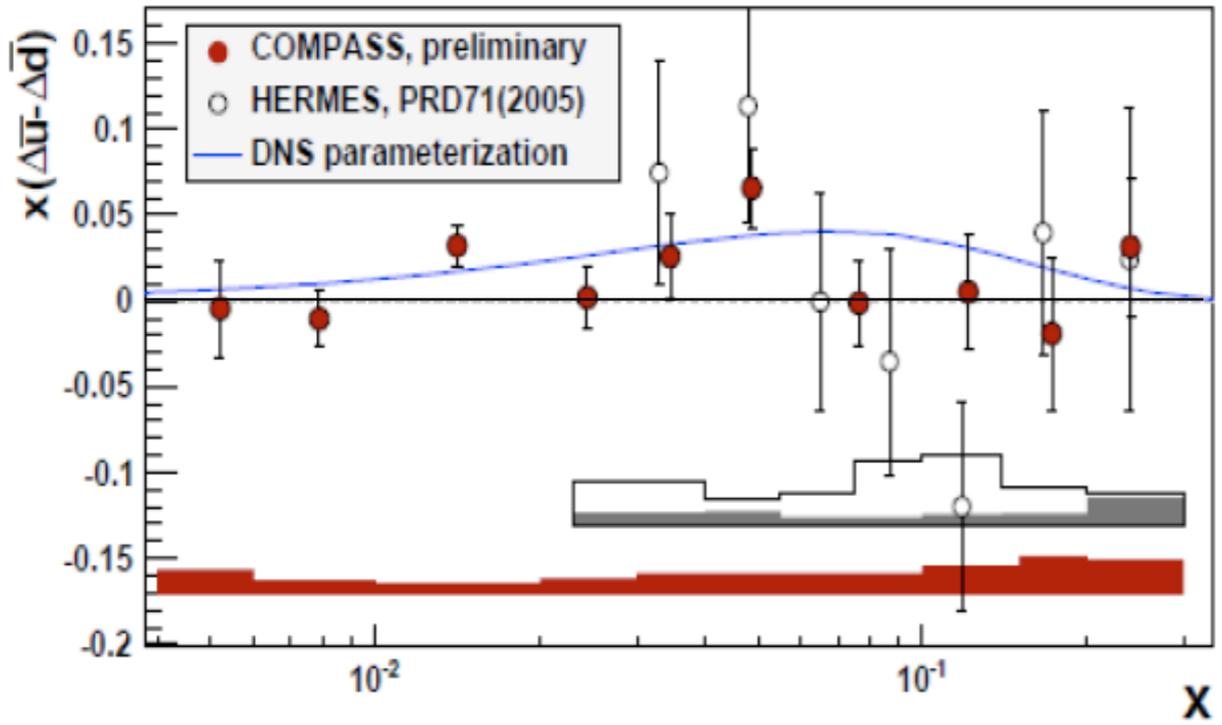
Jan Balewski 
for STAR Collaboration

Asymmetry in the sea quarks: STAR W program

$$S_z = \frac{1}{2} = \frac{1}{2} \Delta\Sigma + \Delta G + L_z^g + L_z^q$$

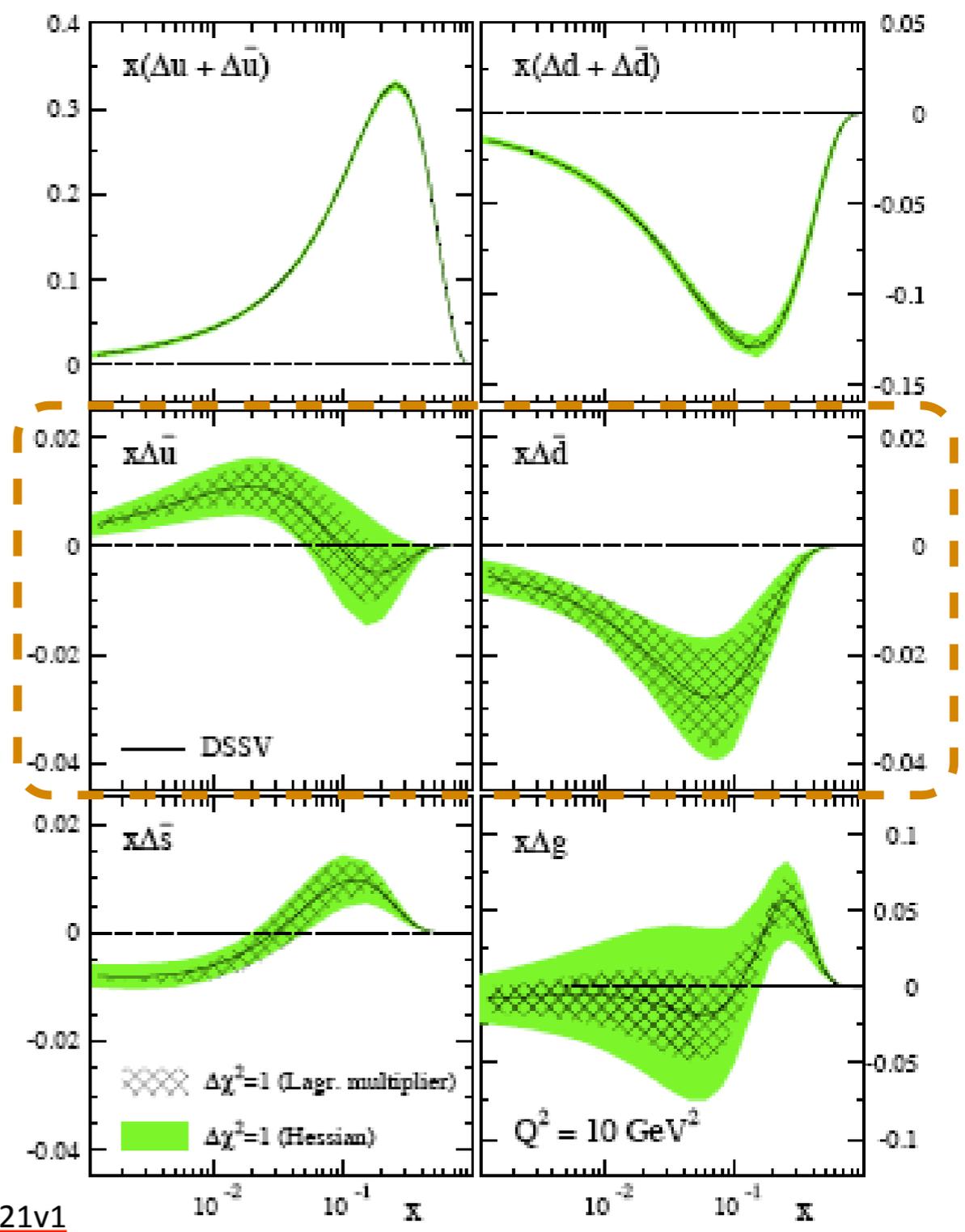
u, d, s, u, d, s J_g

Global analysis predicts positive net helicity difference

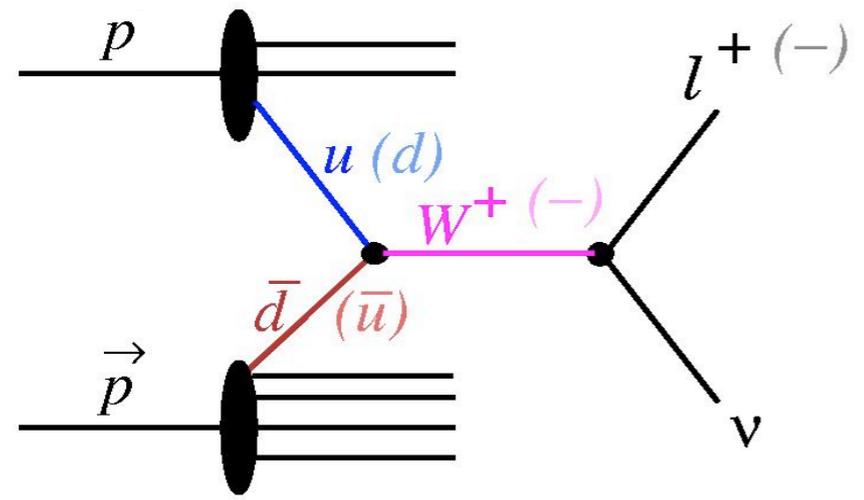


de Florian:
<http://arxiv.org/pdf/0904.3821v1>

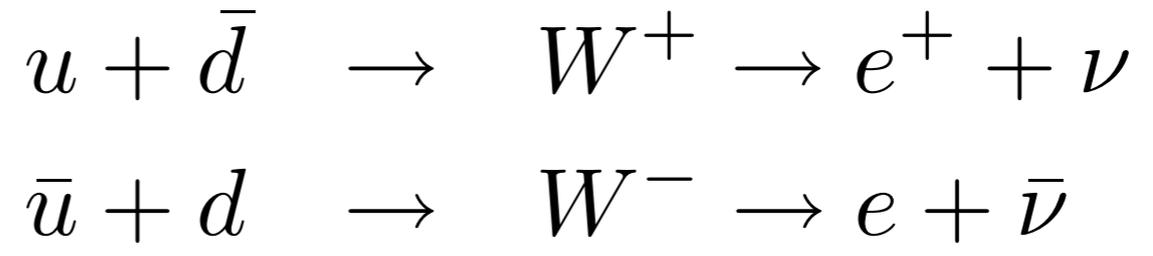
Recent global fit of polarized u,d anti-quarks distributions to DIS and SI-DIS measurement



Expectations for Ws Measured in Run 9

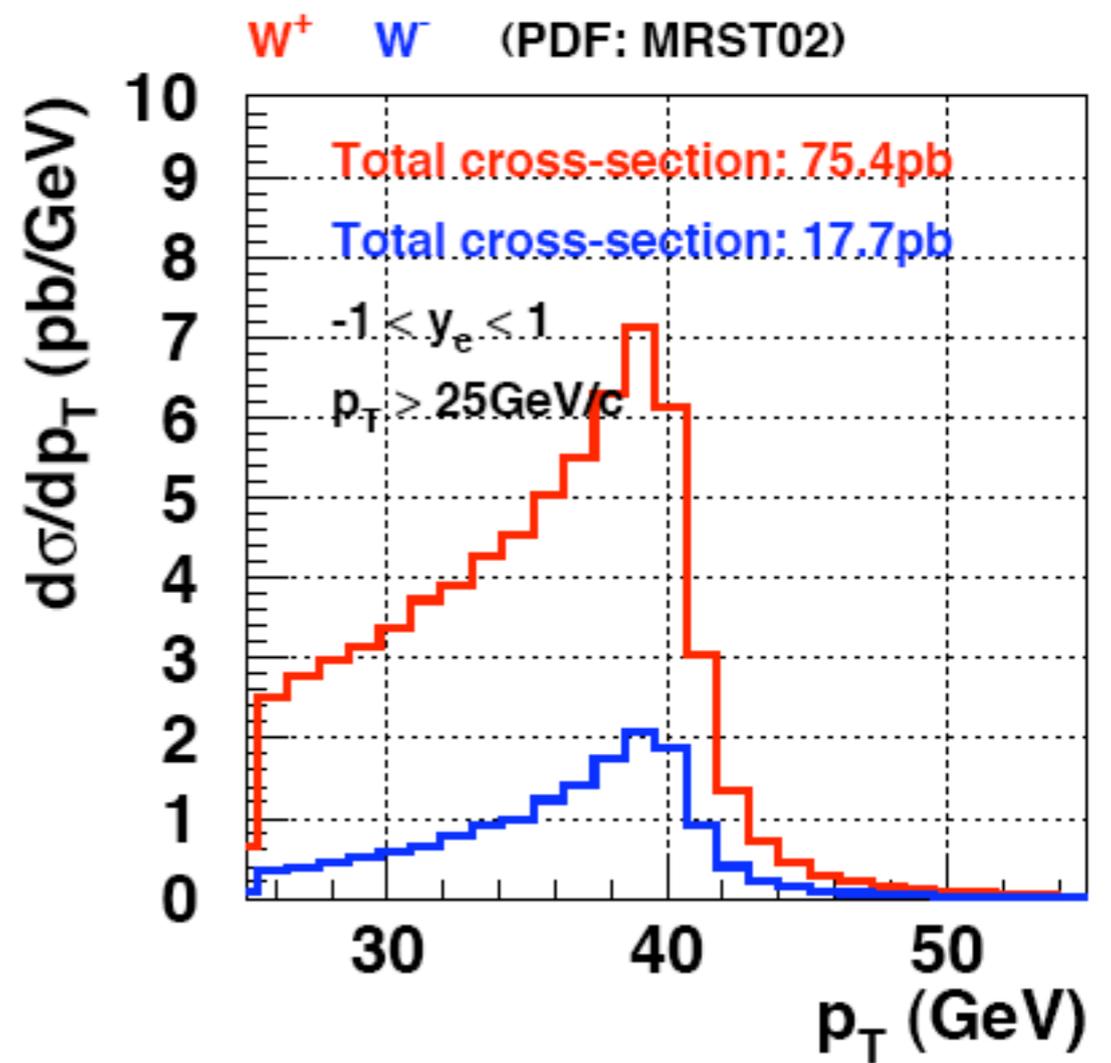


STAR measures W^\pm through e^\pm decays:

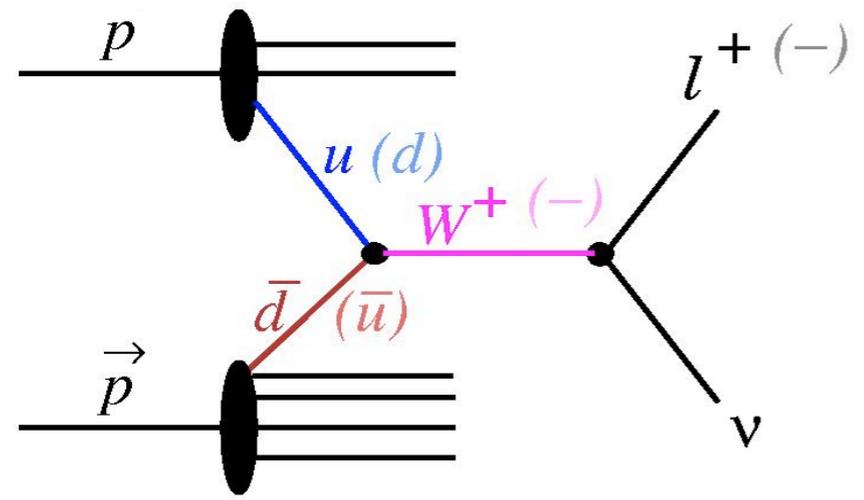


deFlorian/Vogelsang

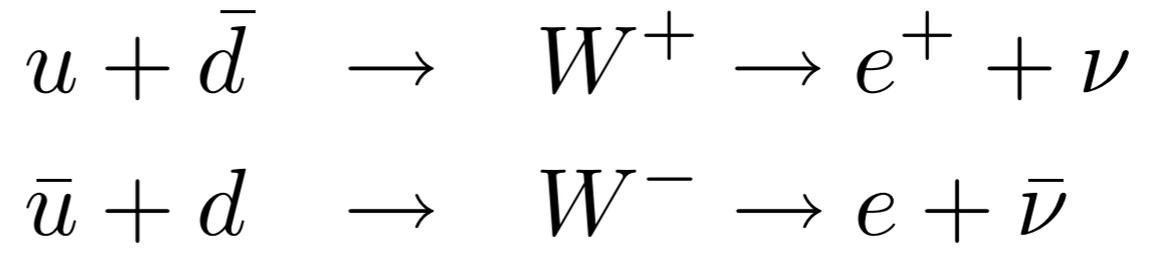
$$\int_{25} dE_T^e \int_{|\eta_e| < 1.0} d\eta_e \frac{d^2\sigma^{W^\pm}}{d\eta_e dE_T^e} \approx \begin{pmatrix} 0.62 \\ 0.46 \end{pmatrix} \sigma_{tot}^{W^\pm}$$



Expectations for Ws Measured in Run 9



STAR measures W^\pm through e^\pm decays:



deFlorian/Vogelsang

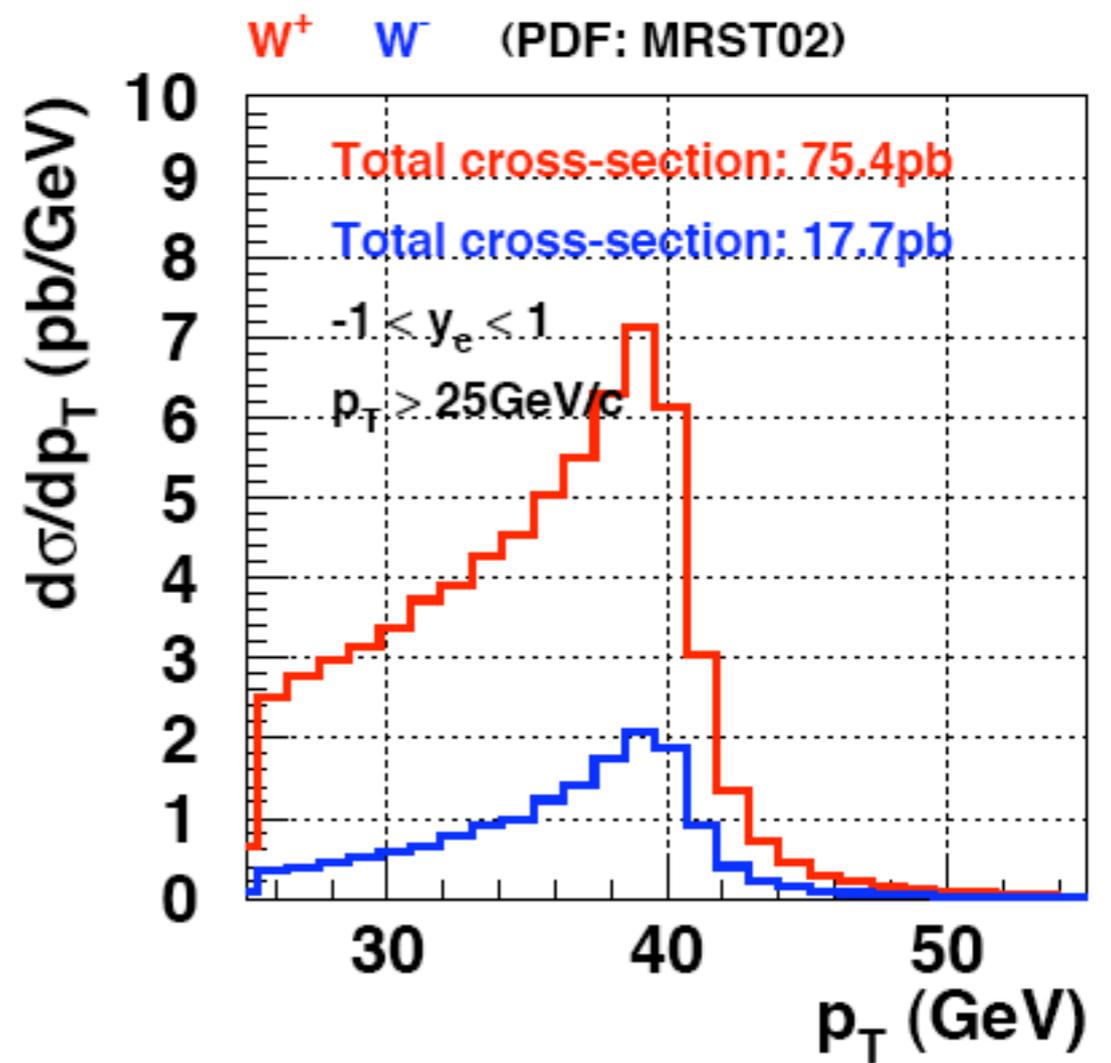
Measure the parity-violating, single-spin helicity asymmetry

$$A_L = \frac{\vec{\sigma} - \overleftarrow{\sigma}}{\vec{\sigma} + \overleftarrow{\sigma}}$$

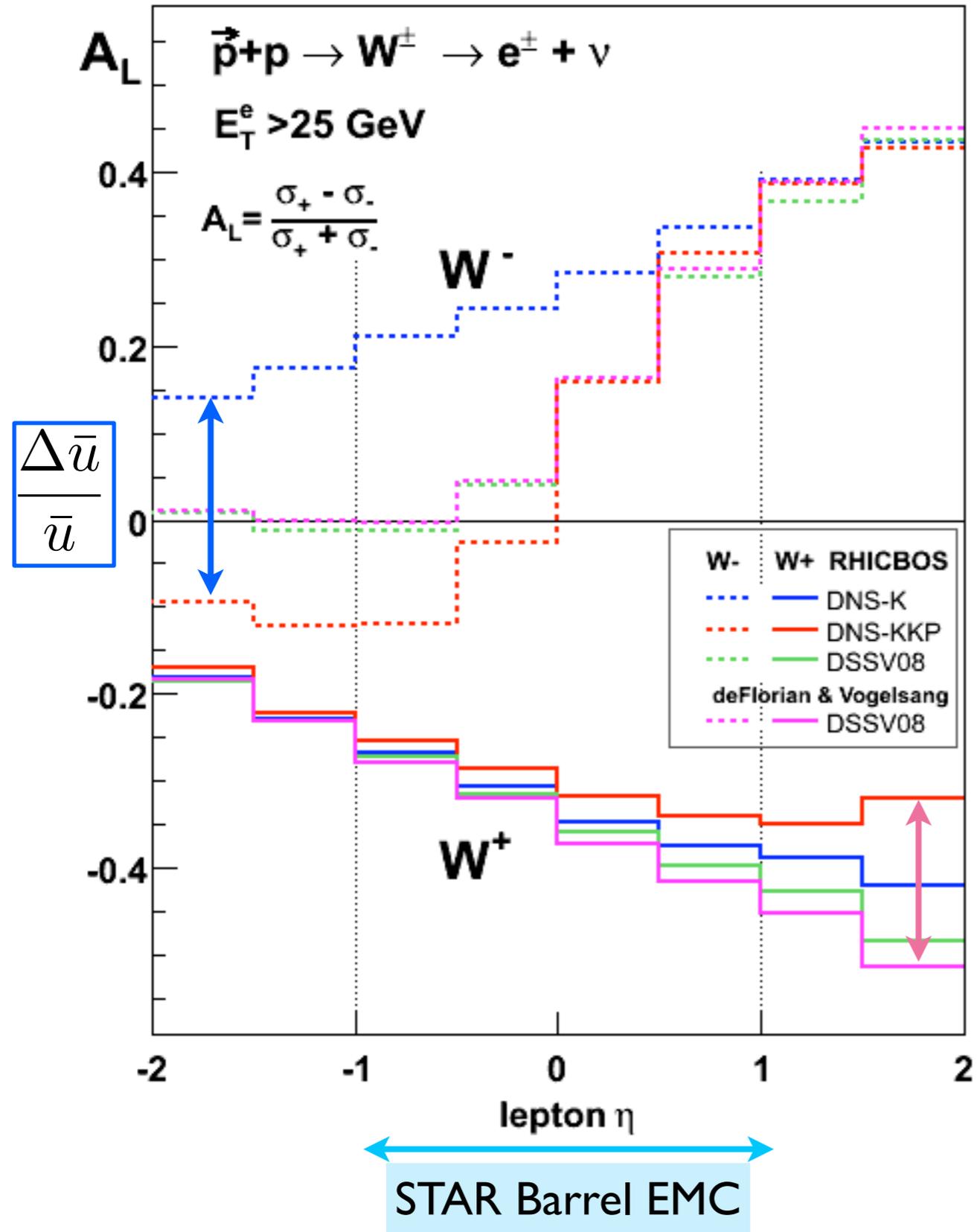
where at LO:

$$A_L^{W^+} \propto -\Delta u(x_1)\bar{d}(x_2) + \Delta\bar{d}(x_1)u(x_2)$$

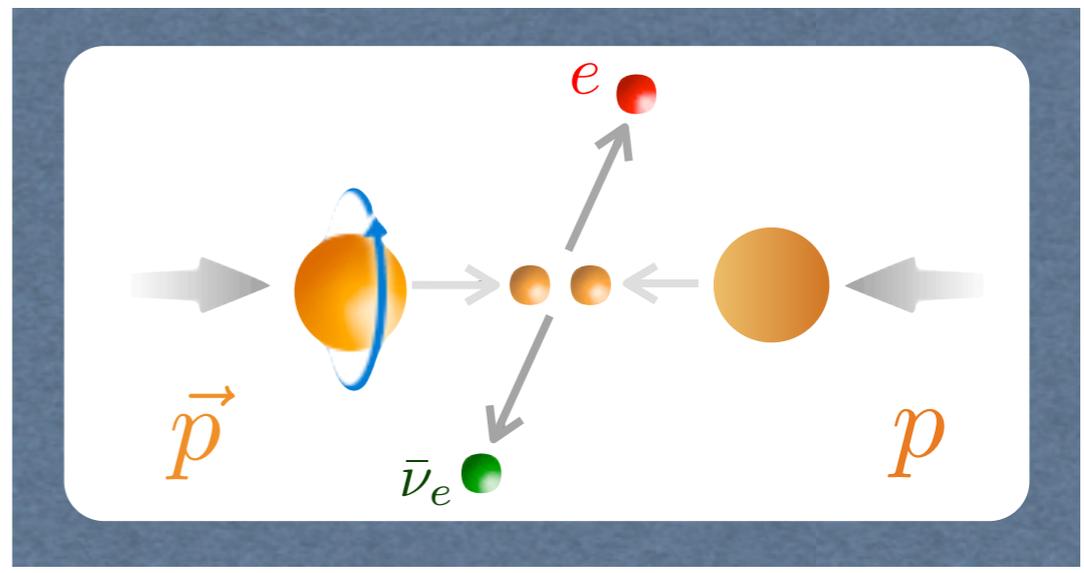
$$A_L^{W^-} \propto -\Delta d(x_1)\bar{u}(x_2) + \Delta\bar{u}(x_1)d(x_2)$$



Predictions for A_L for $p+p \rightarrow W$



$$A_L = \frac{\sigma_+ - \sigma_-}{\sigma_+ + \sigma_-}$$

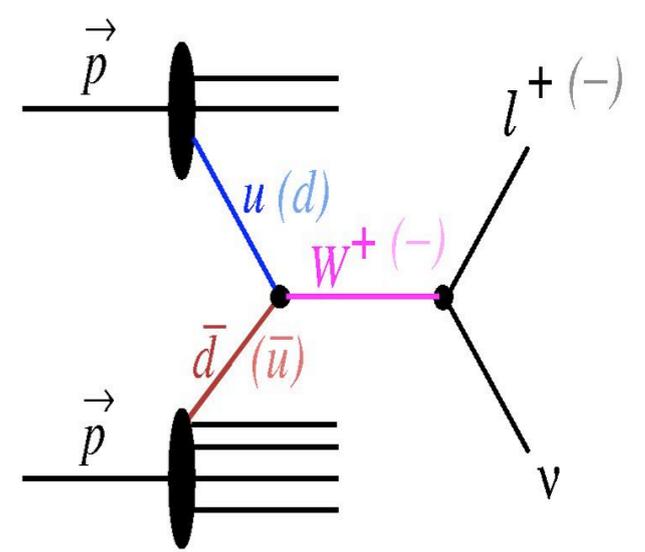
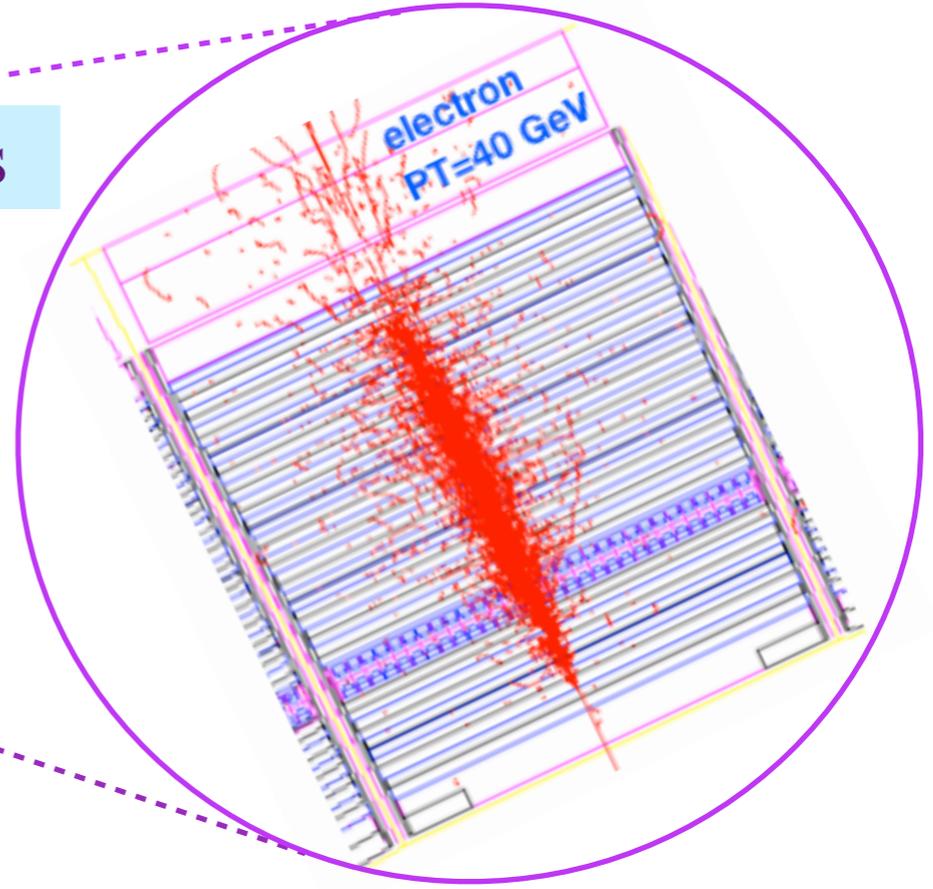
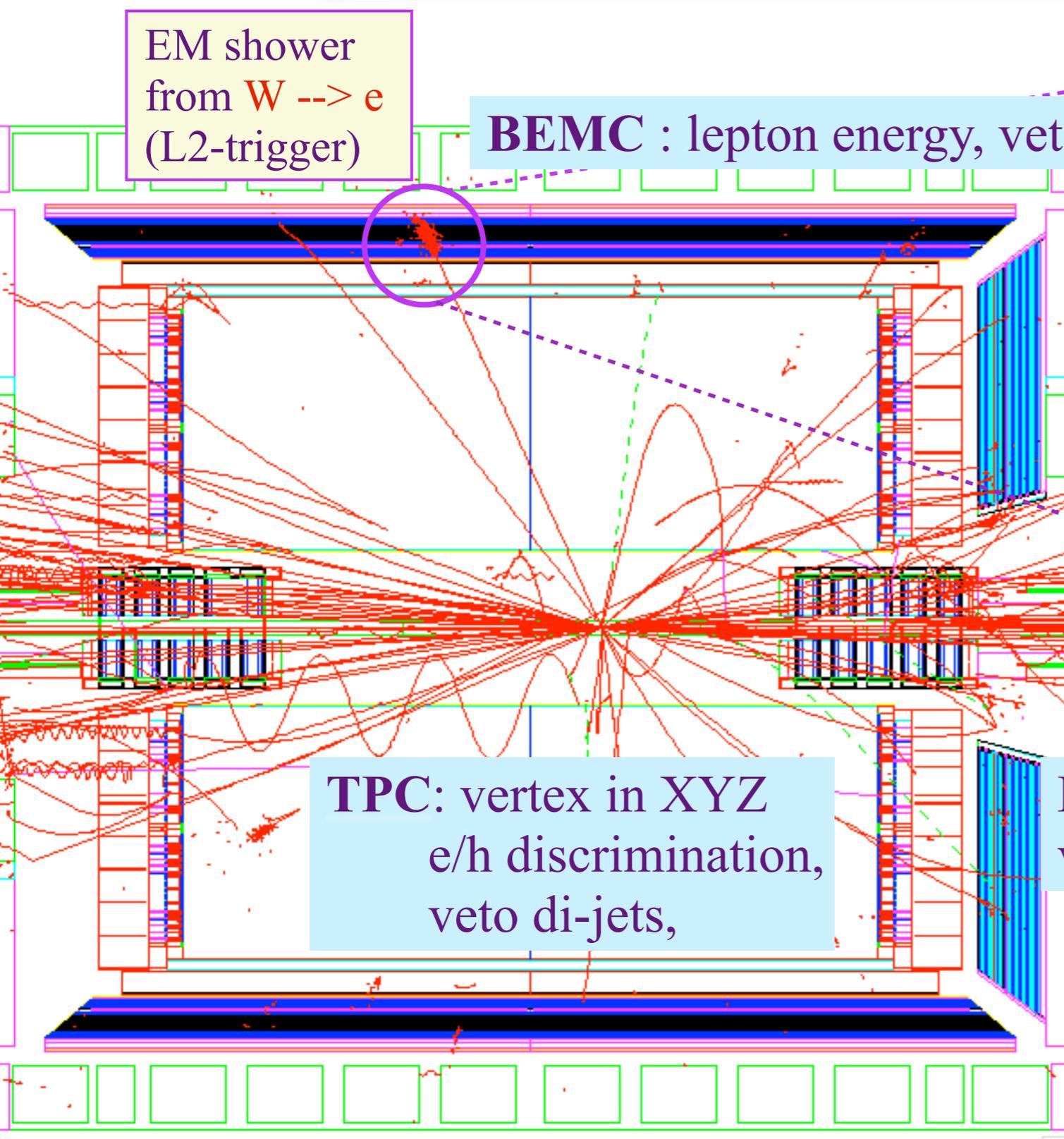


$$A_L^{W^-} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta \bar{u}}{\bar{u}} - \frac{\Delta \bar{d}}{\bar{d}} \right)$$

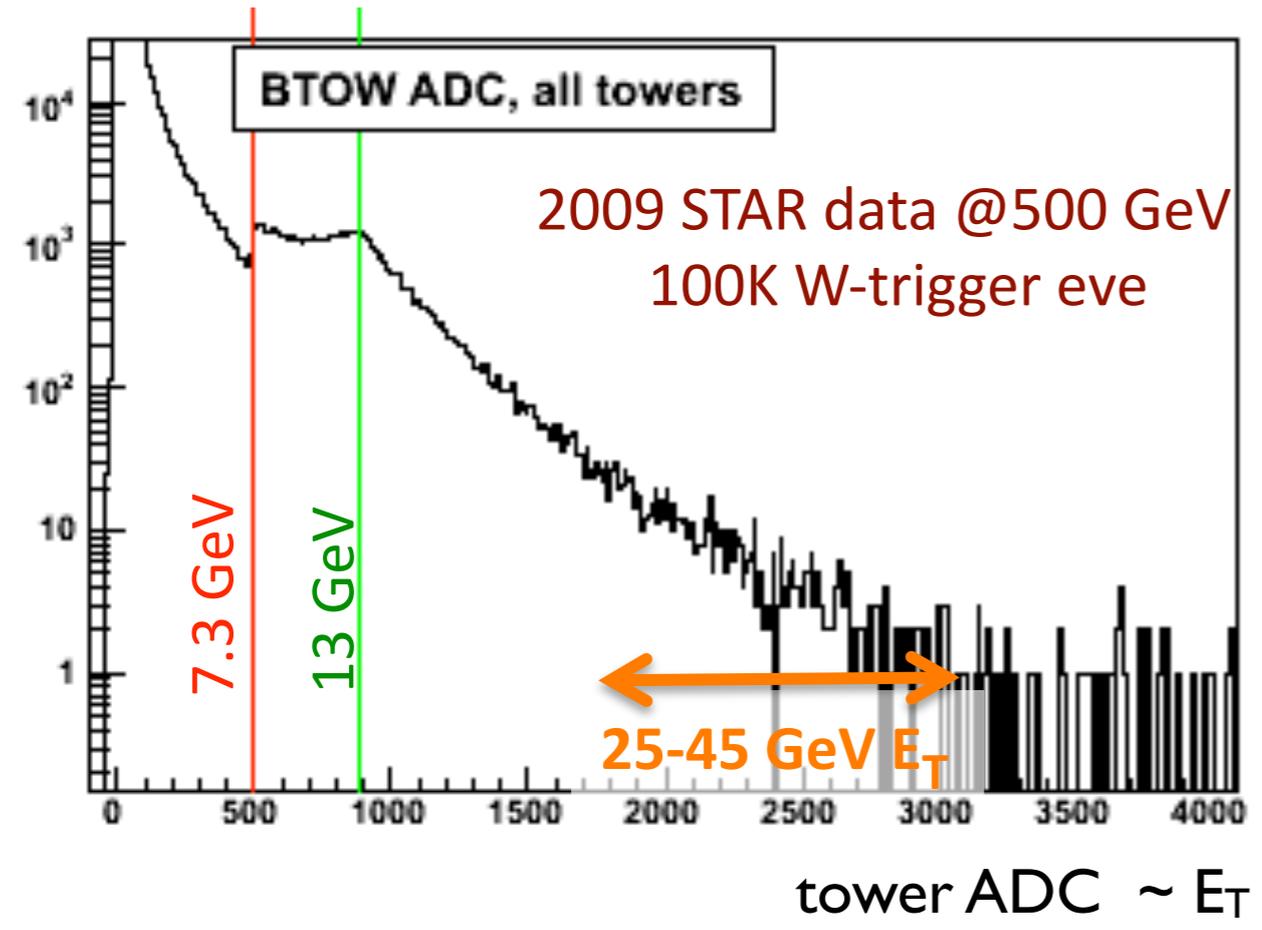
$$A_L^{W^+} = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{\Delta \bar{d}}{\bar{d}} - \frac{\Delta u}{u} \right)$$

LO interpretation for $x_1=x_2$

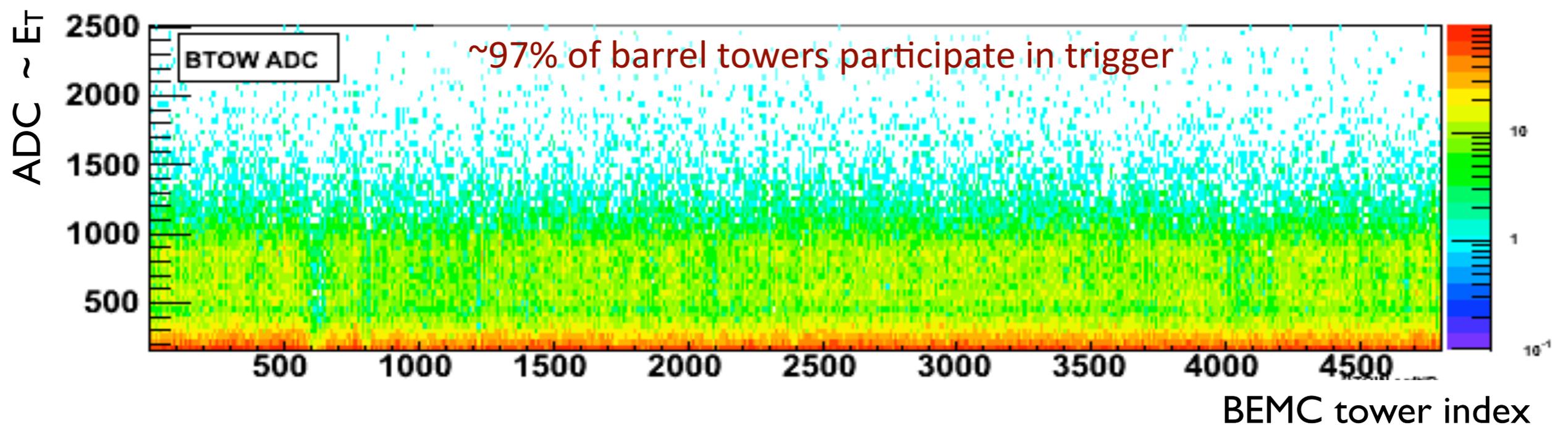
Simulated $W \rightarrow e + \nu$ event at STAR



EMC based $W \rightarrow e+\nu$ trigger in Run 9

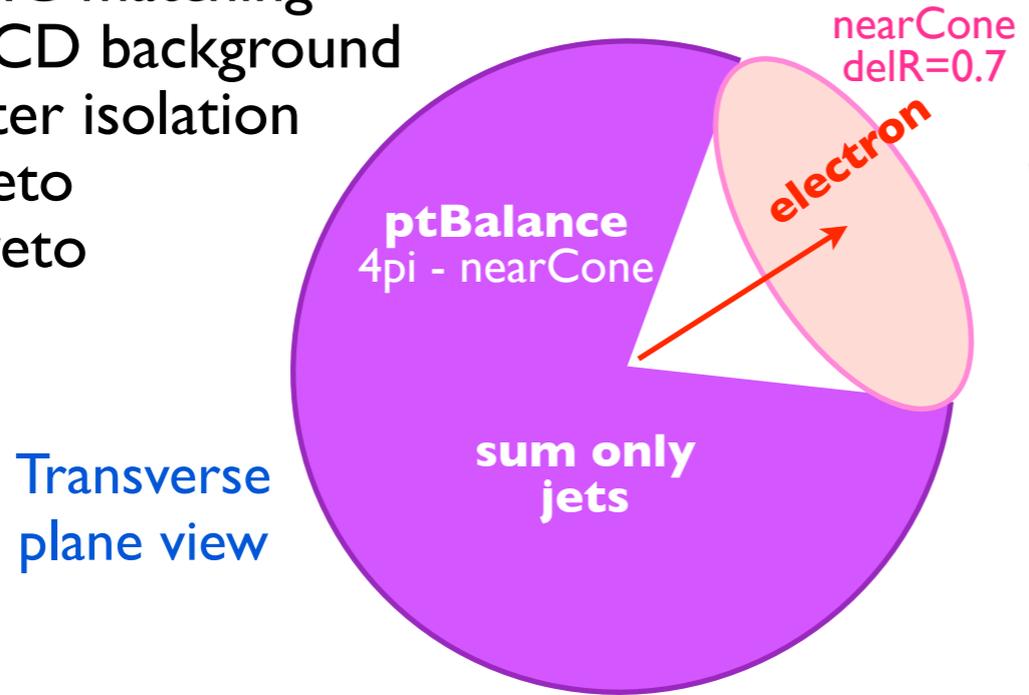


- **Trigger**
 - Level 0 trigger – BEMC single high tower threshold $E_T > 7.3$ GeV.
 - Level 2 trigger – BEMC 2 x 2 tower cluster threshold $E_T > 13$ GeV.
 - Use these recorded and triggered events to monitor the luminosity.

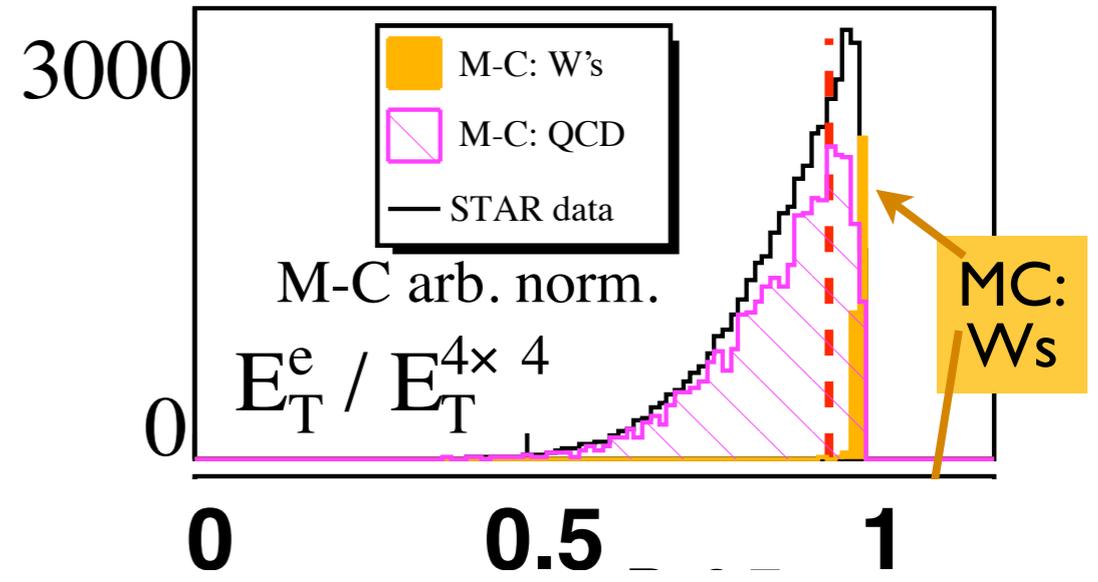
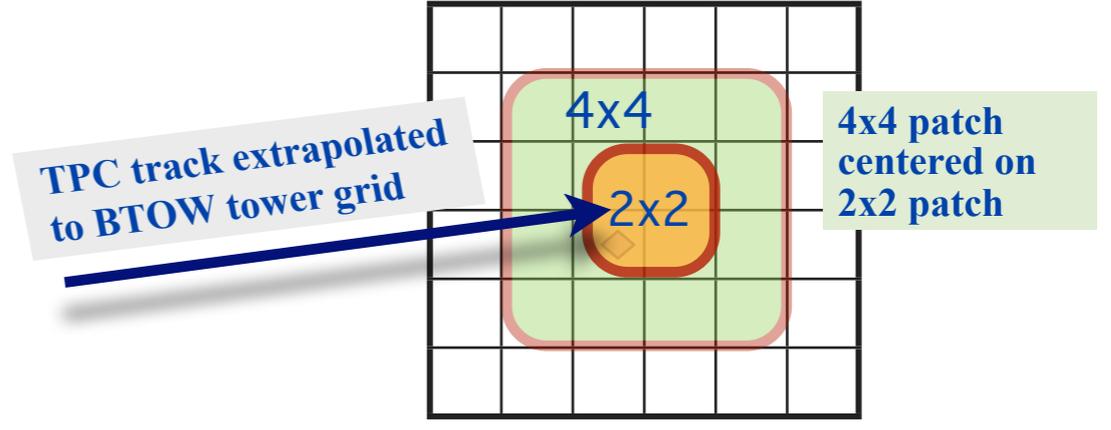


p+p → W → e+v events selection

1. Find lepton in TPC (direction) and in EMC (energy)
 - TPC & EMC matching
2. Suppress QCD background
 - EMC cluster isolation
 - near jet veto
 - away ET veto

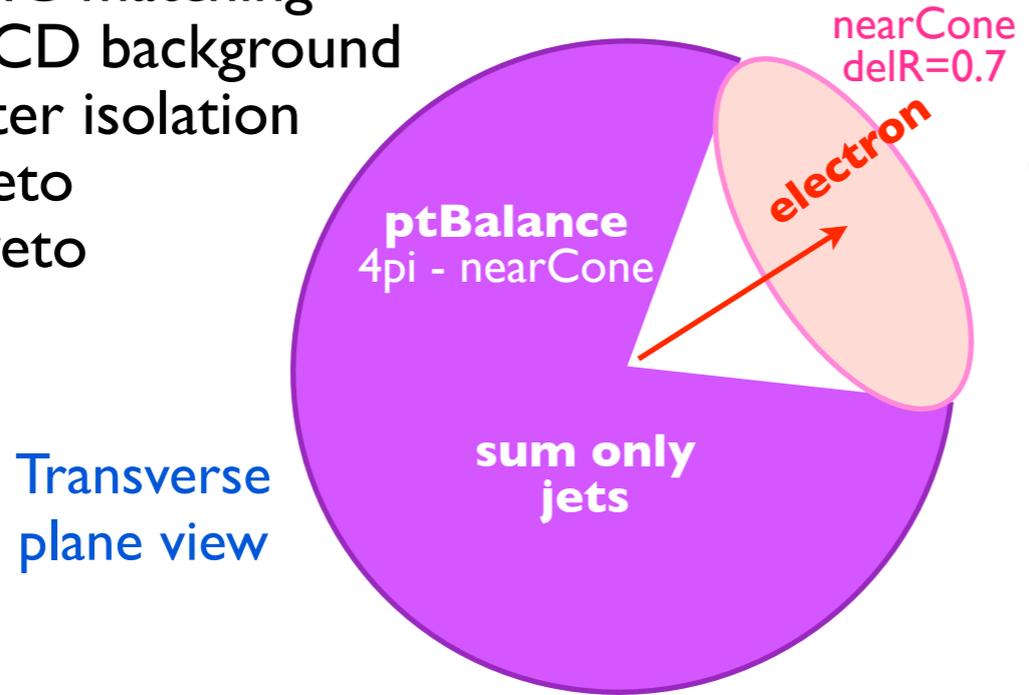


2x2 EM cluster with highest ET sum,
must contain tower pointed by the track

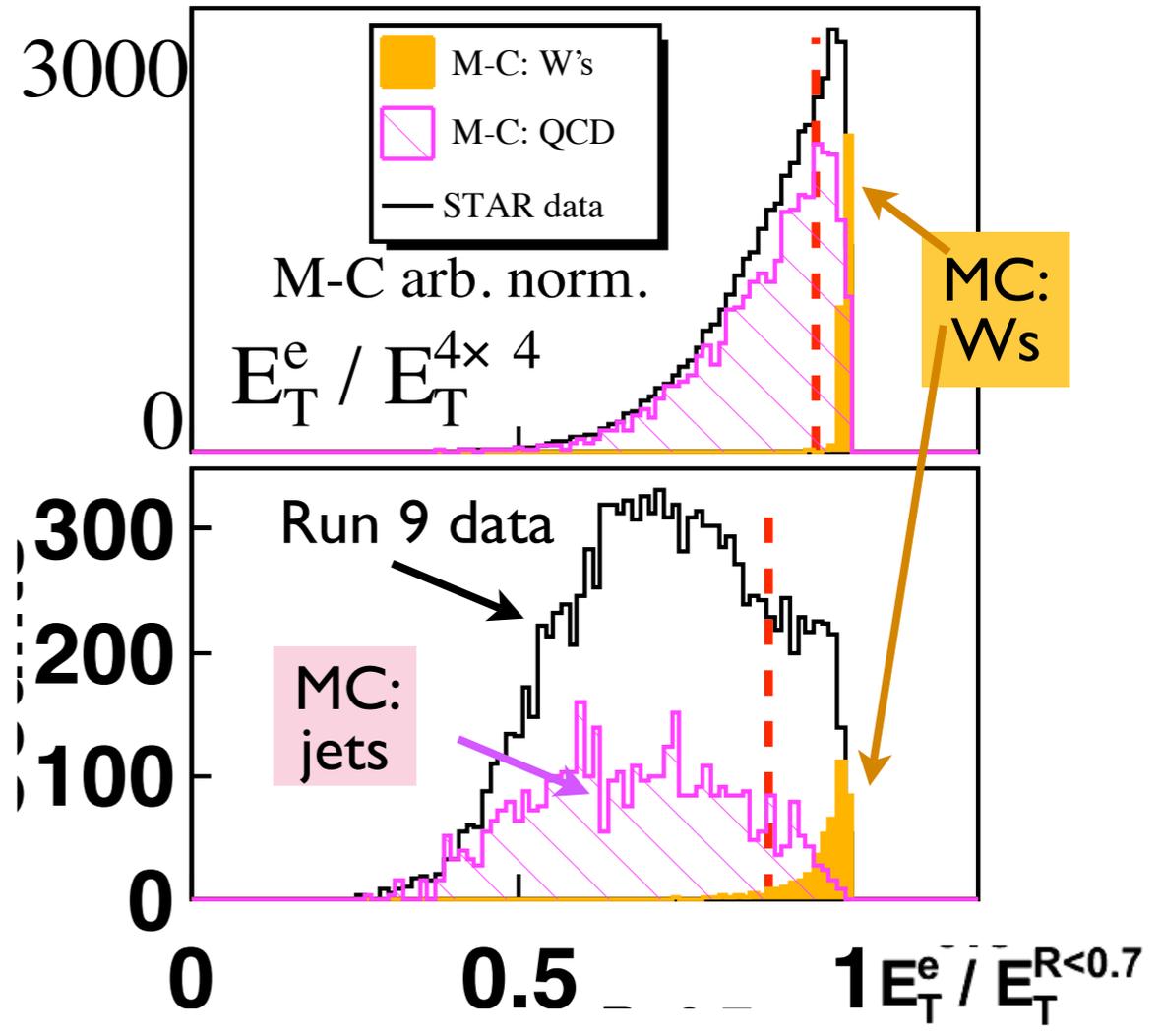
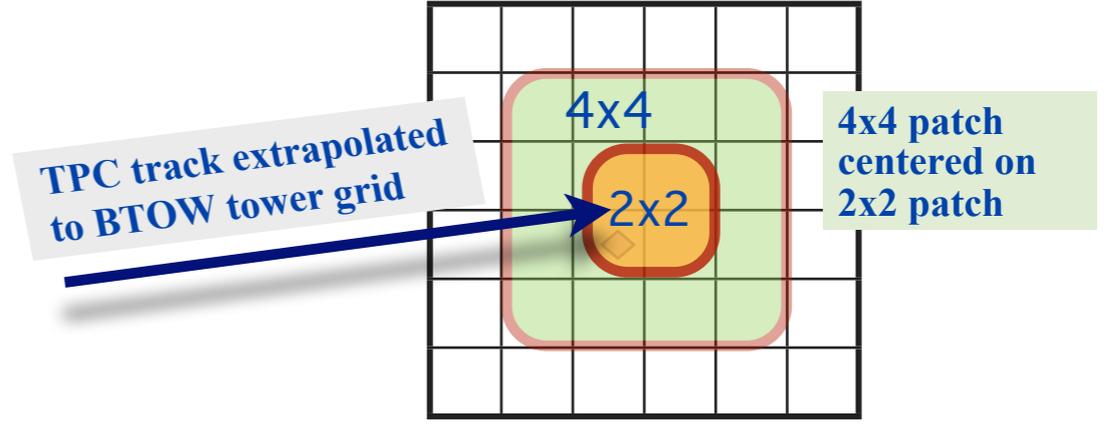


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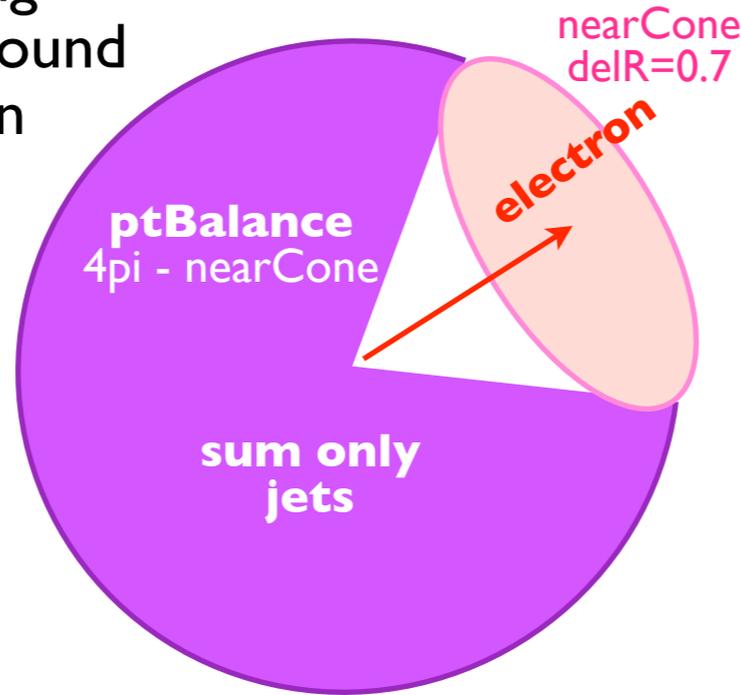


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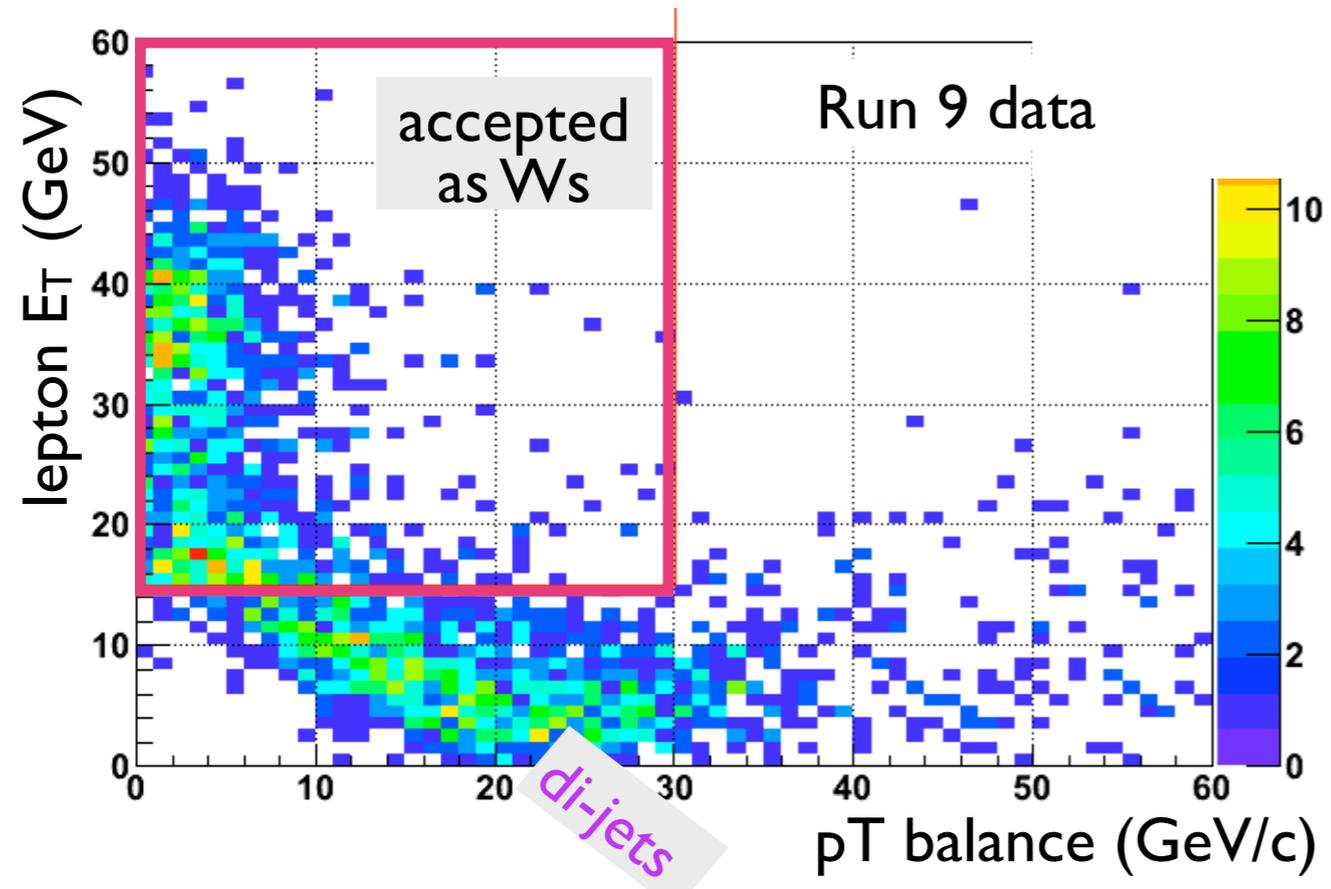


p+p → W → e+v events selection

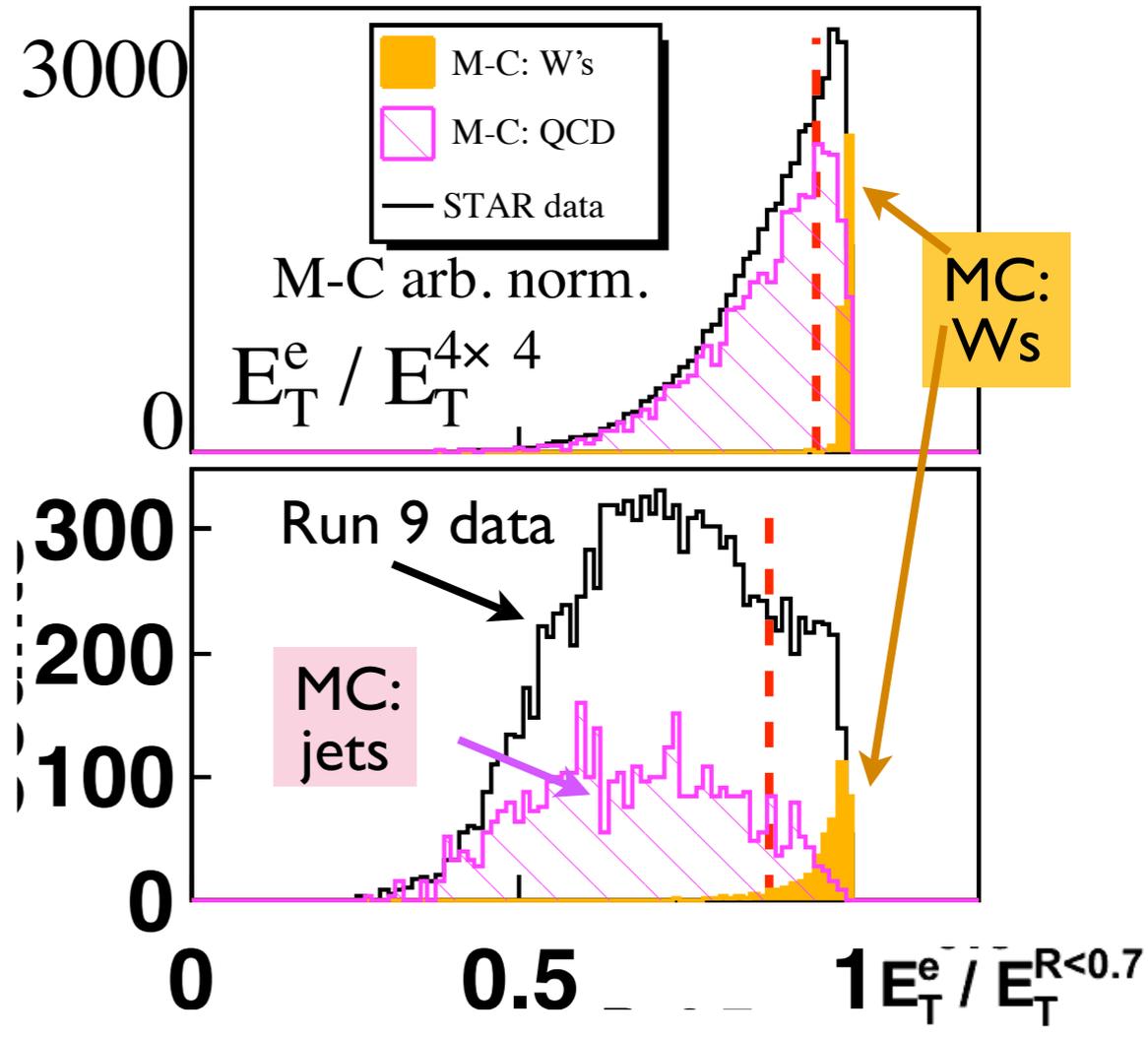
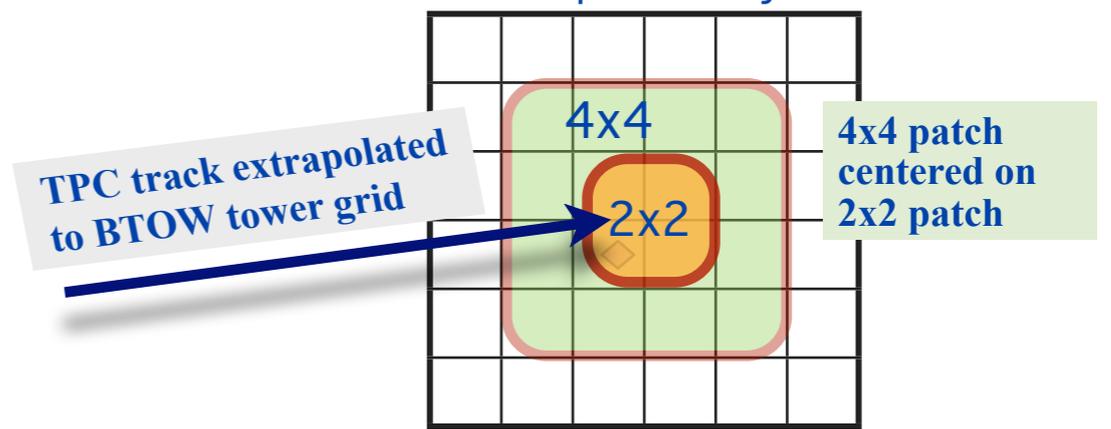
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 - away ET veto



Transverse plane view



2x2 EM cluster with highest ET sum, must contain tower pointed by the track

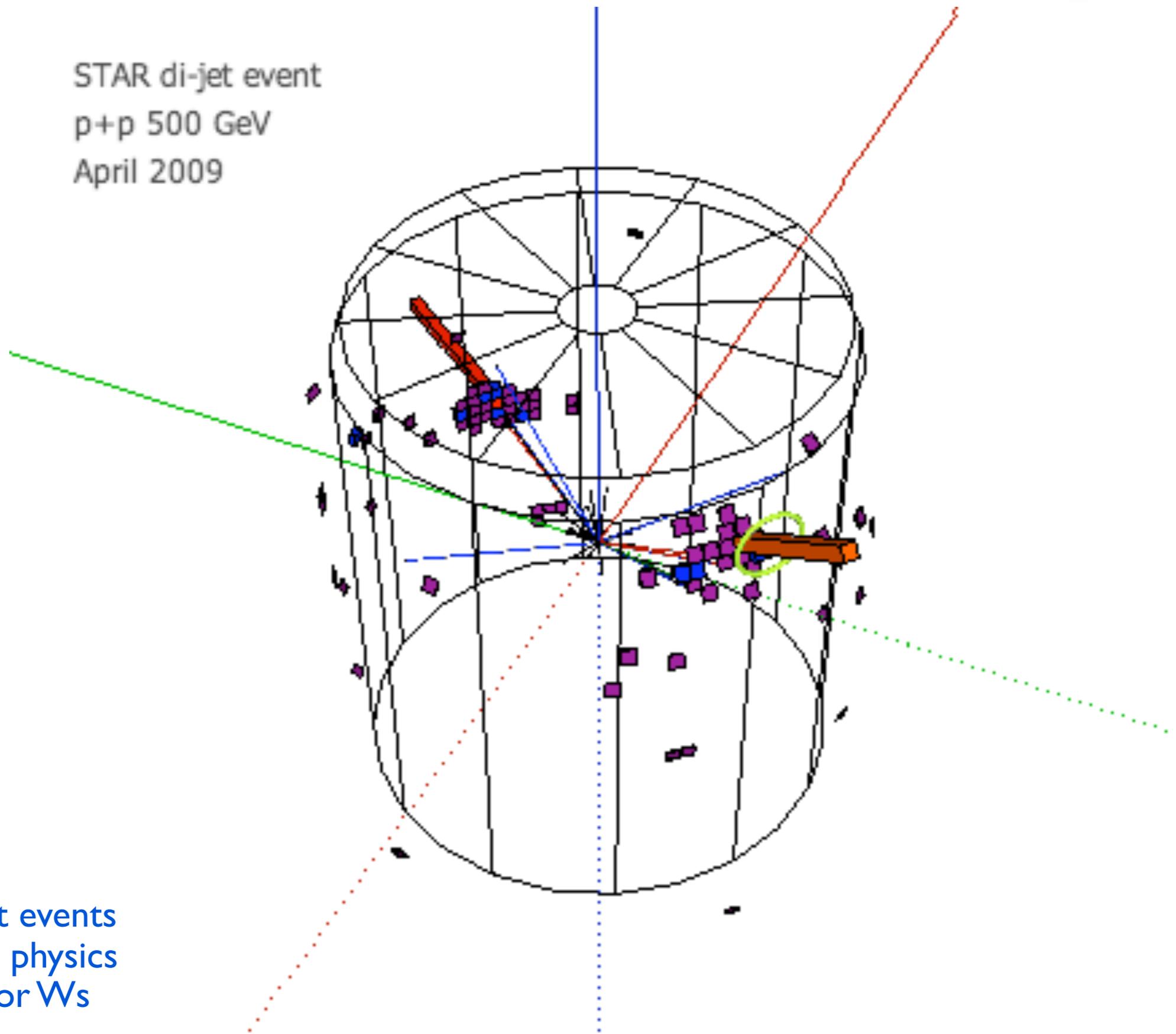


Reconstructed Di-jet Event (movie)

1,400,000 di-jet events
were dominate physics
background for VVs

Reconstructed Di-jet Event (movie)

STAR di-jet event
p+p 500 GeV
April 2009

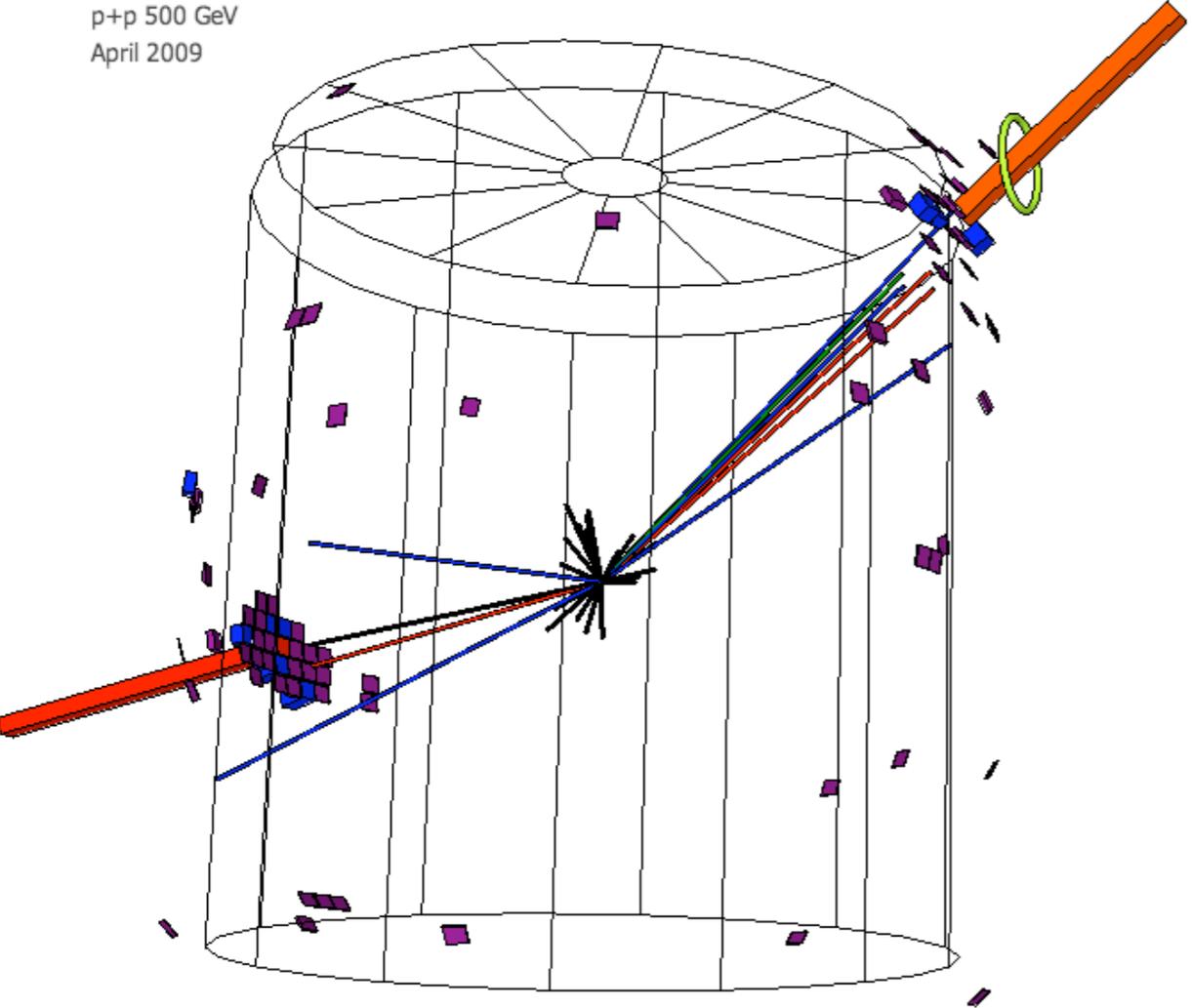


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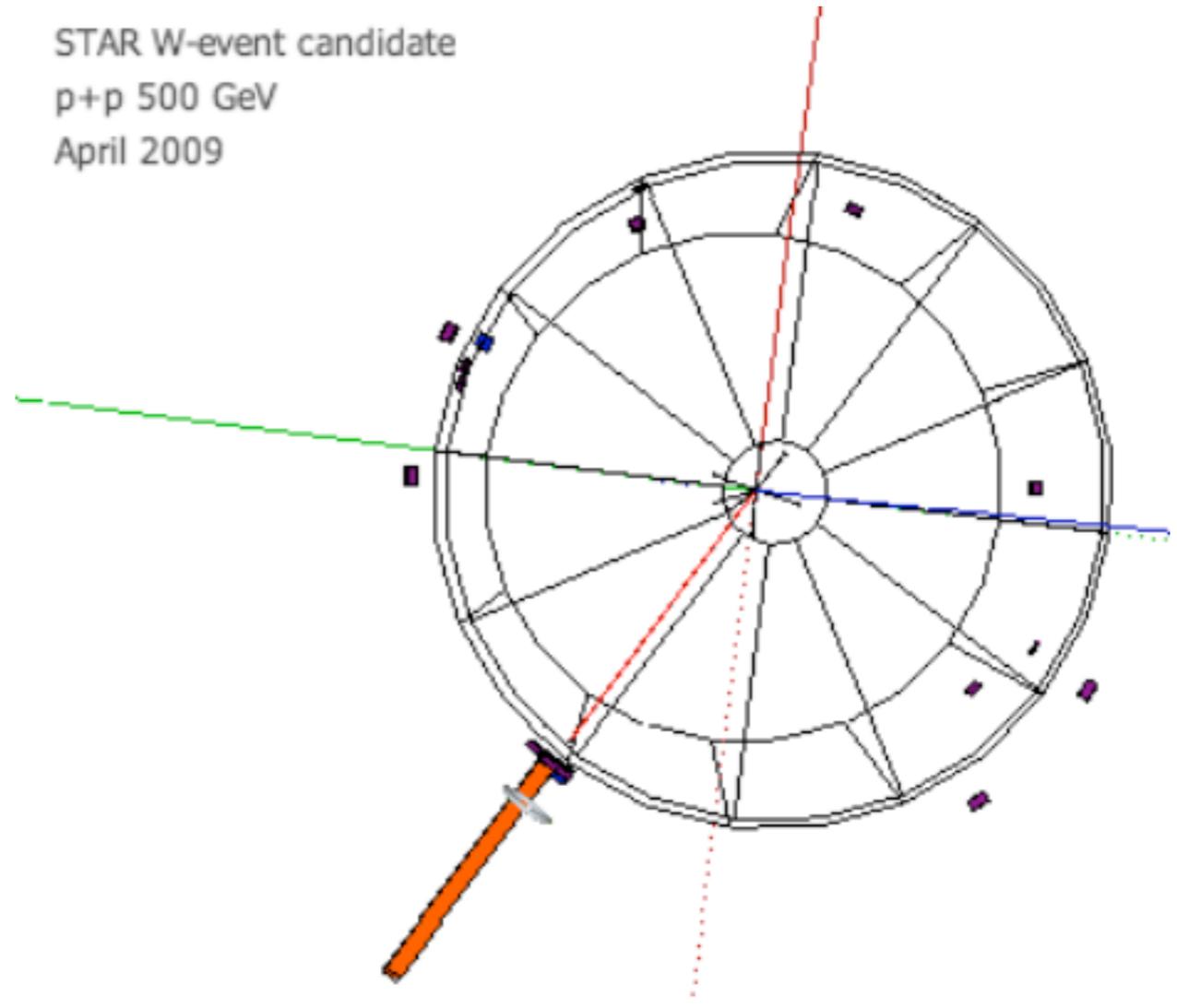
Example of Reconstructed Events (static)

1,400,000 di-jet events were dominate physics background for Ws

STAR di-jet event
p+p 500 GeV
April 2009

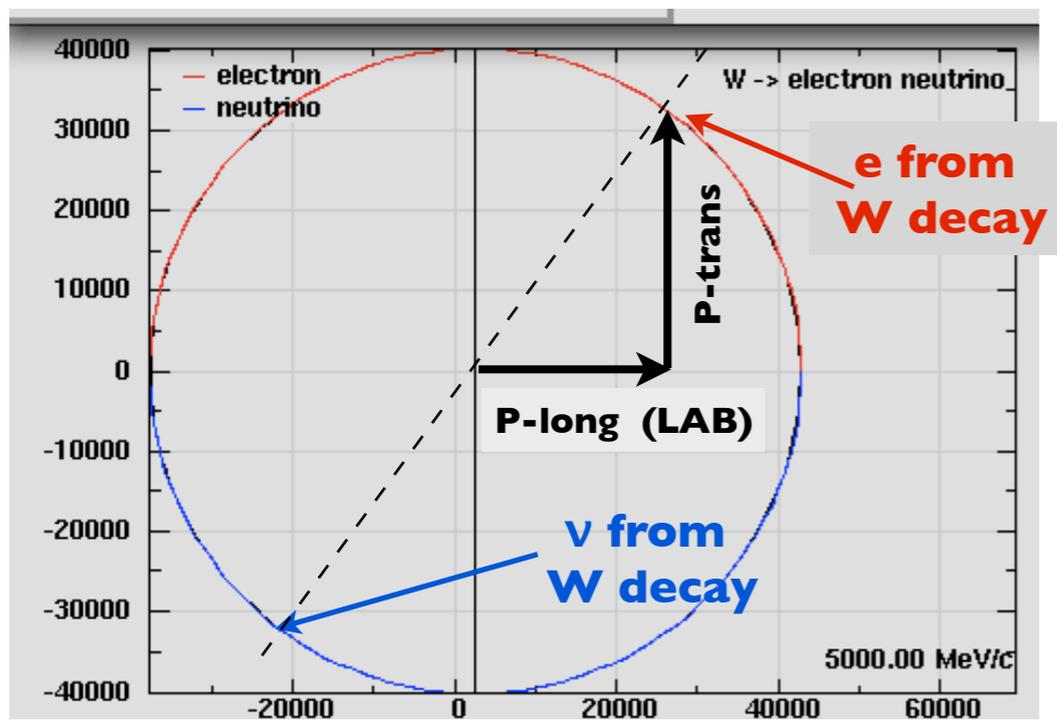


STAR W-event candidate
p+p 500 GeV
April 2009

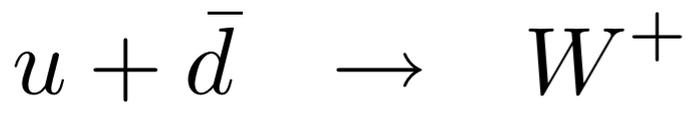


Jacobian peak shape: 2 Body Decay & K_T -smearing

Isotropic decay $W \rightarrow e + \nu$
 prob. density: $f_{\Omega}(\phi, \cos \theta) = \text{const}$,
 electron $P_T = P_0 * \sin \theta$, where $P_0 = 40 \text{ GeV}/c$.
 Hence, prob. density: $f_{P_T}(P_T) = \frac{\text{const}}{\sqrt{1-(P_T/P_0)^2}}$
 has singularity at $P_T = 40 \text{ GeV}/c$

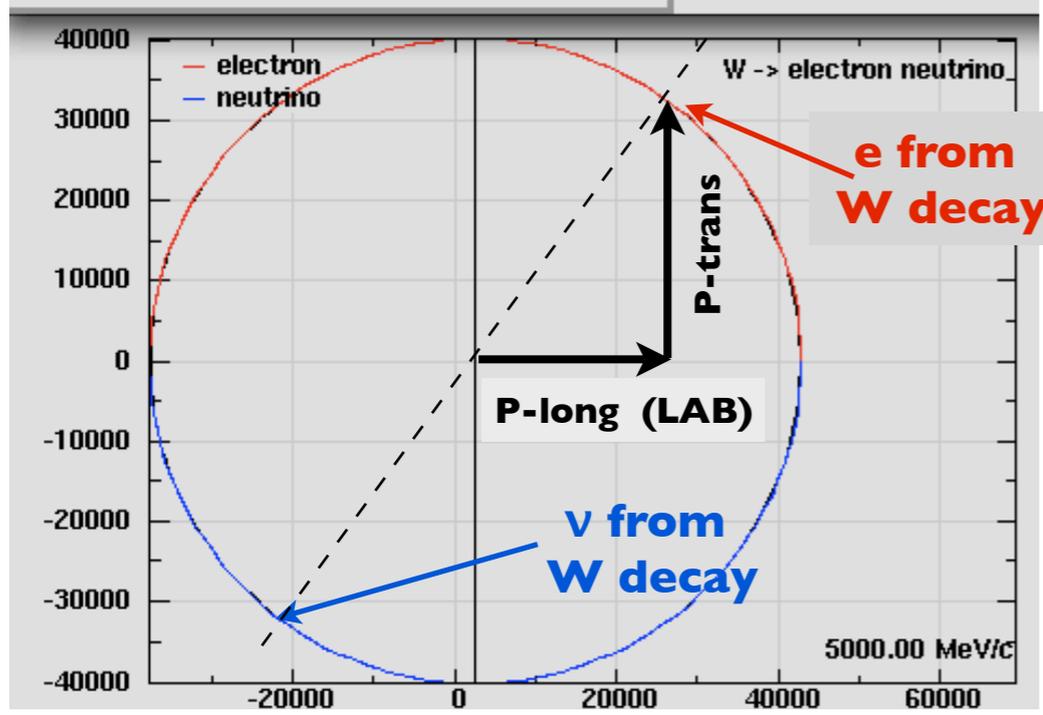


Assumed P-long of W of 5 GeV/c,
 no K_T smearing

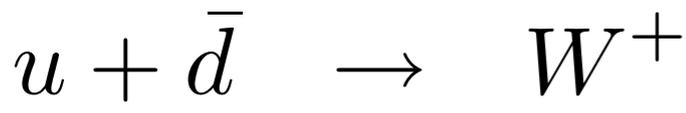


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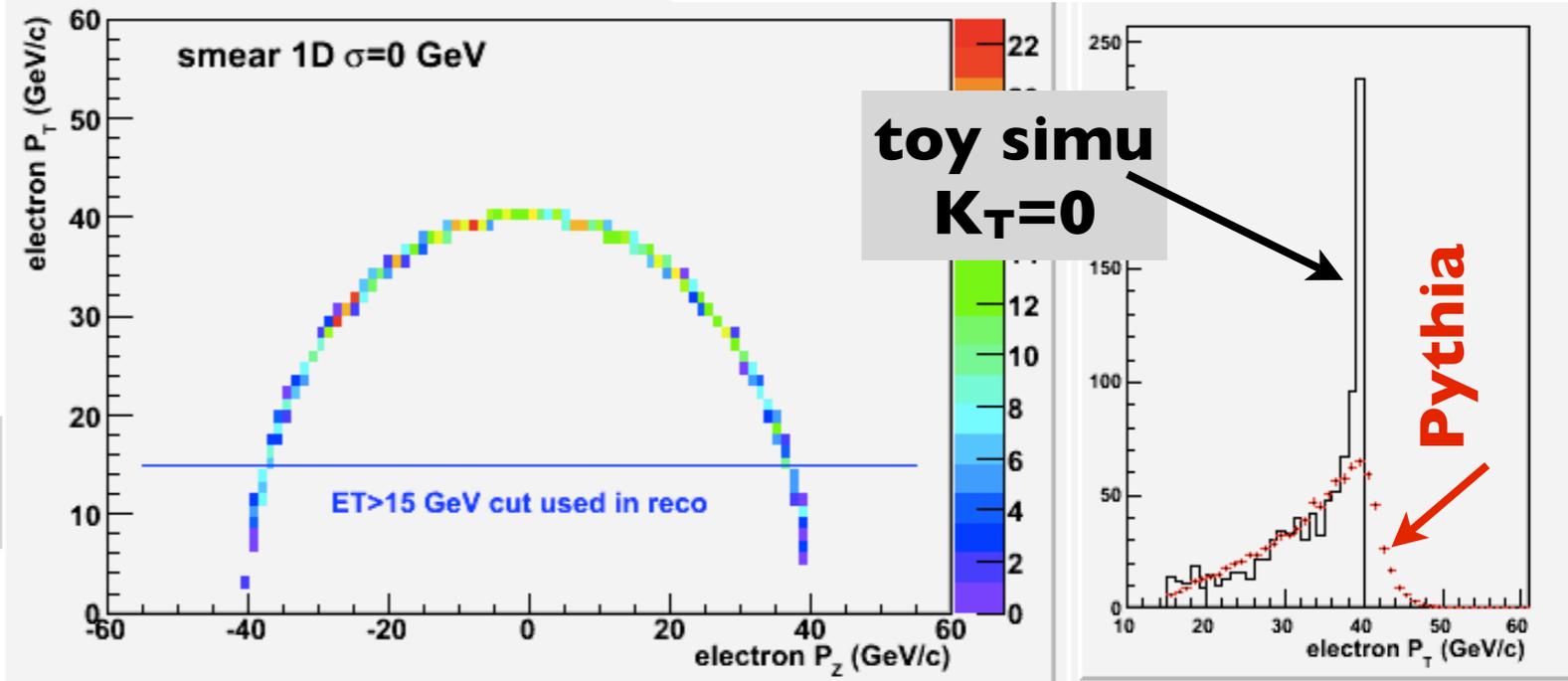
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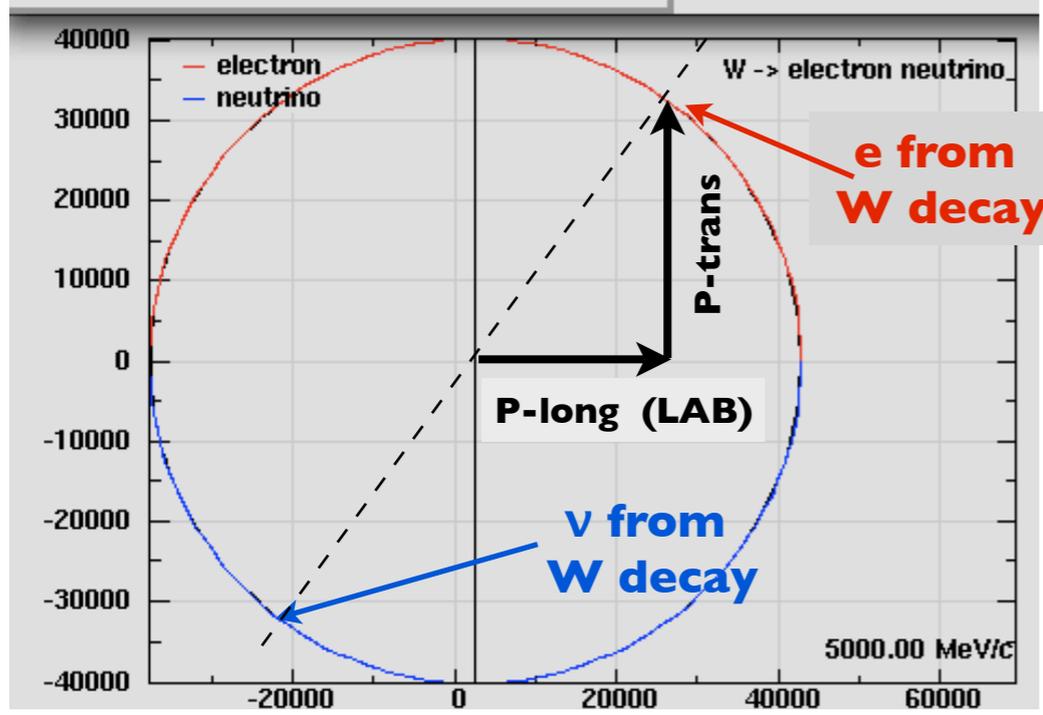


$W \rightarrow e + \nu$, 3D isotropic in W CMS

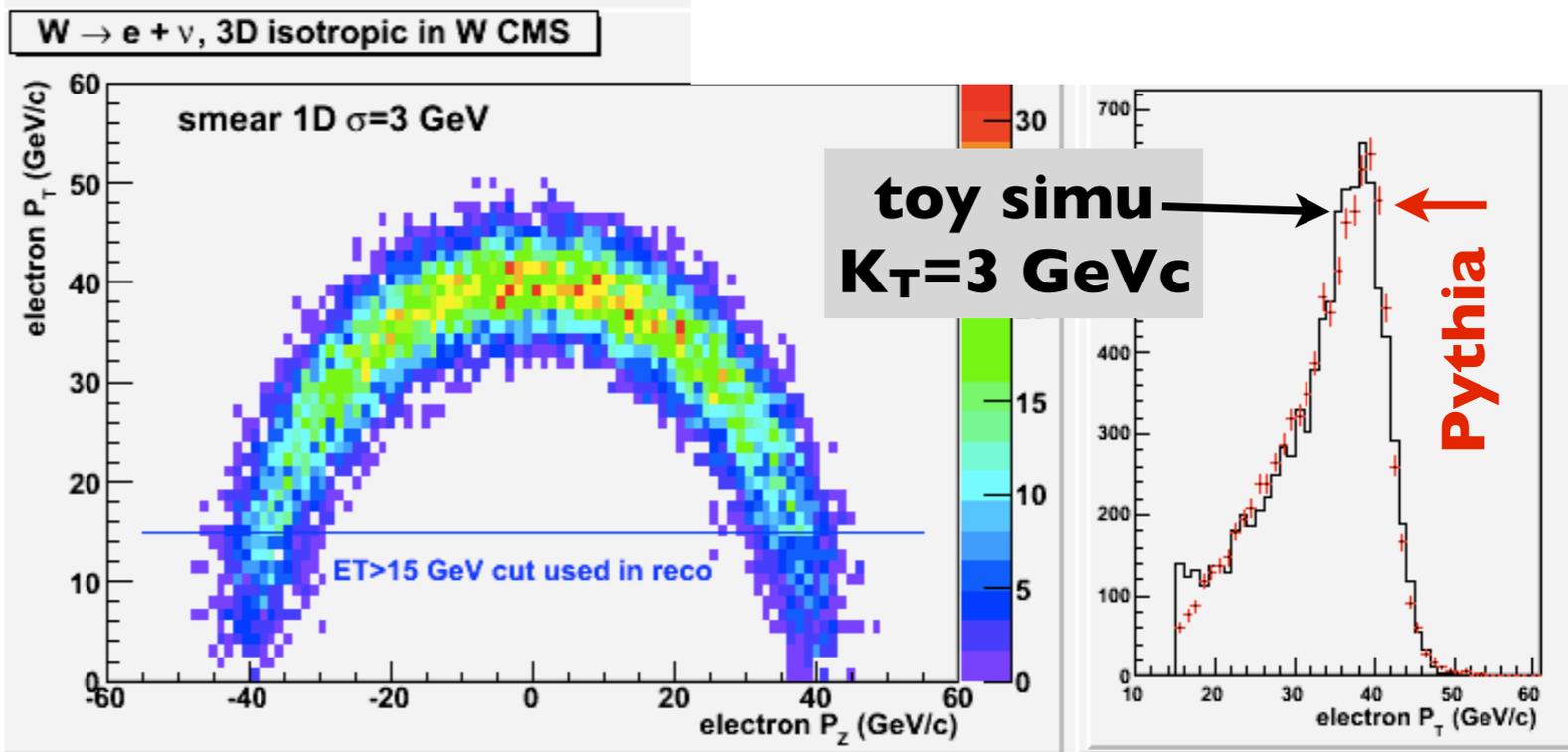
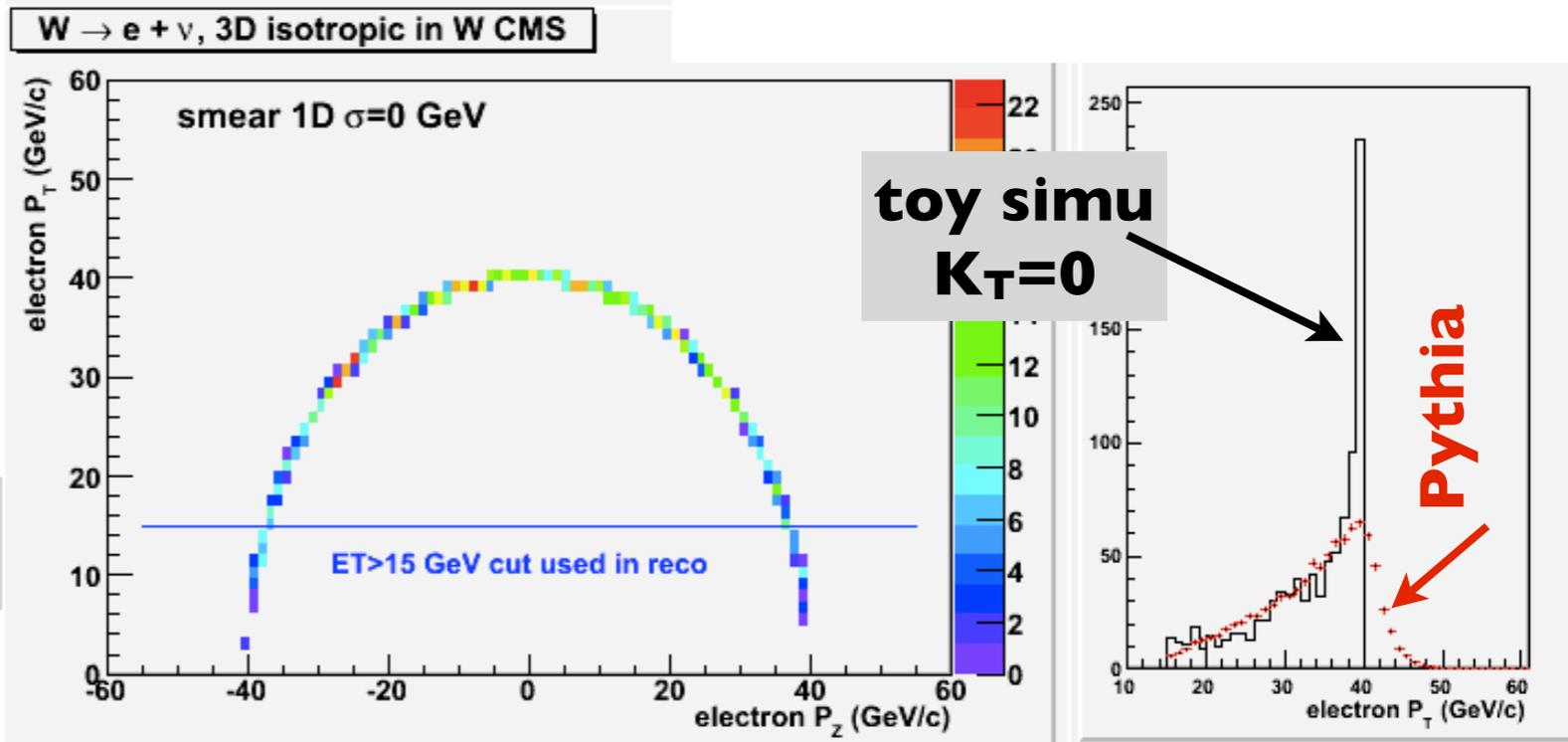
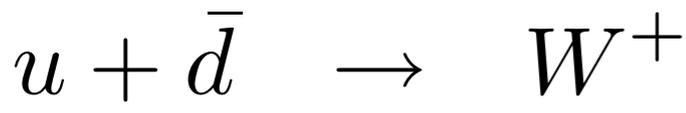


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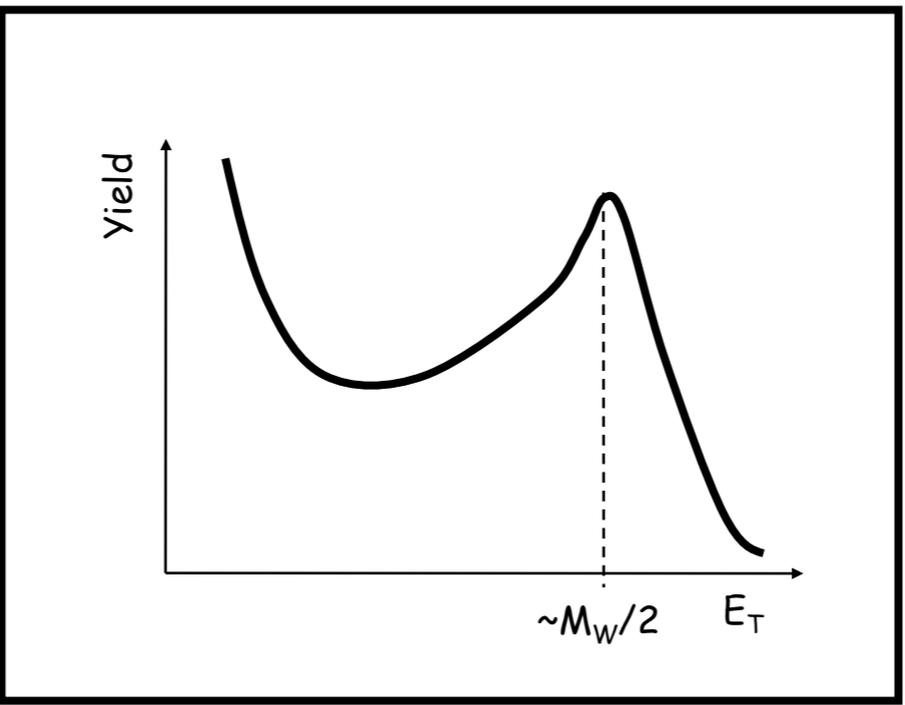
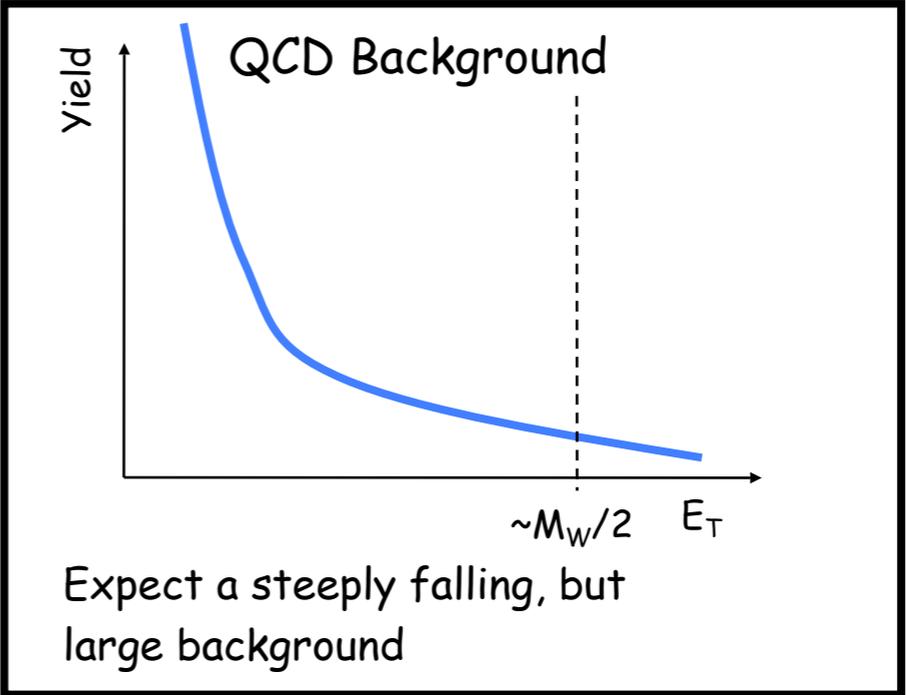
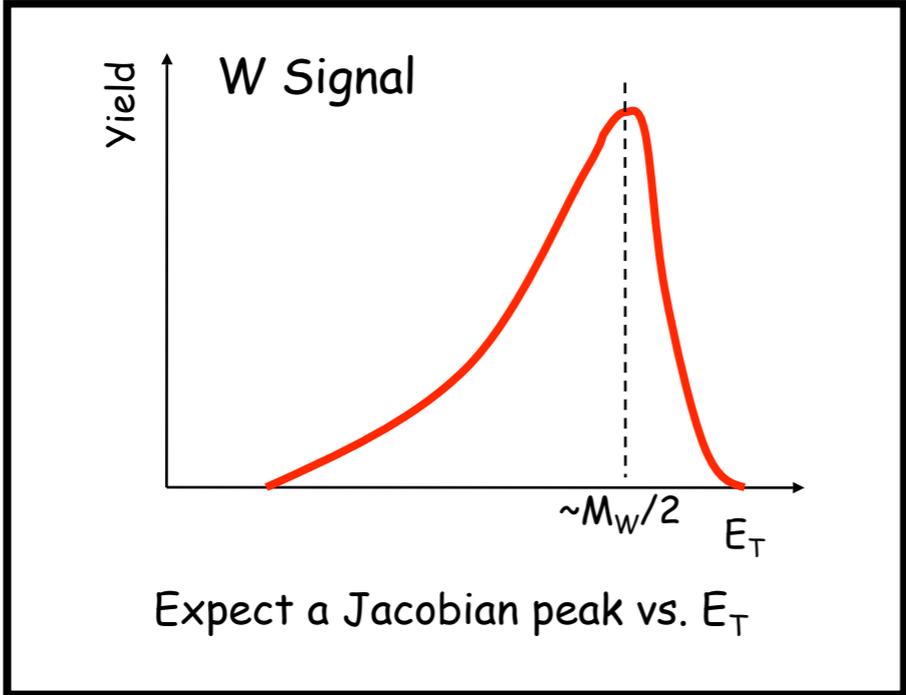
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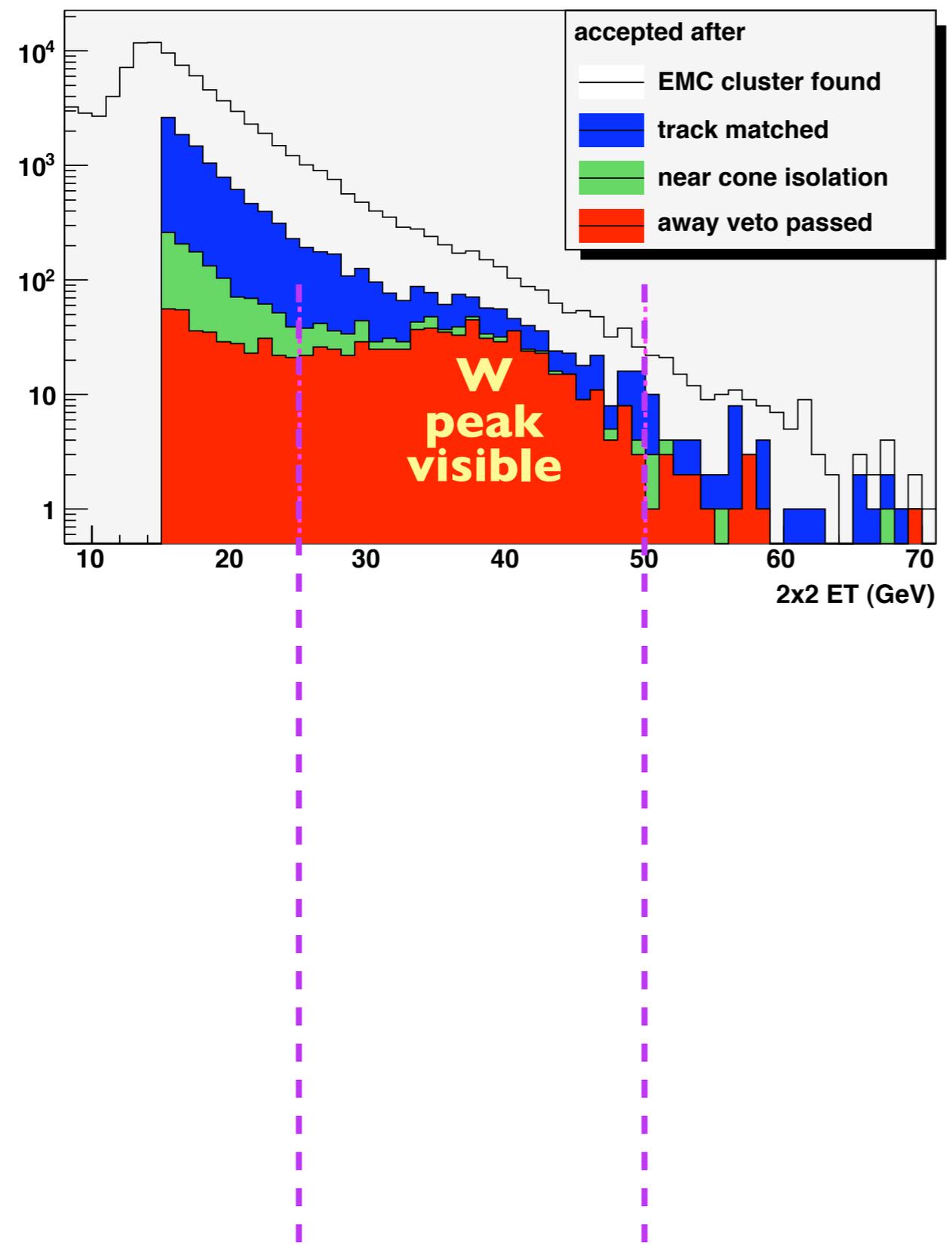
Expected Reconstructed $W \rightarrow e + \nu$ spectrum



We expect to see a peak in the E_T spectrum at $M_W/2$

Emerging of W peak over background

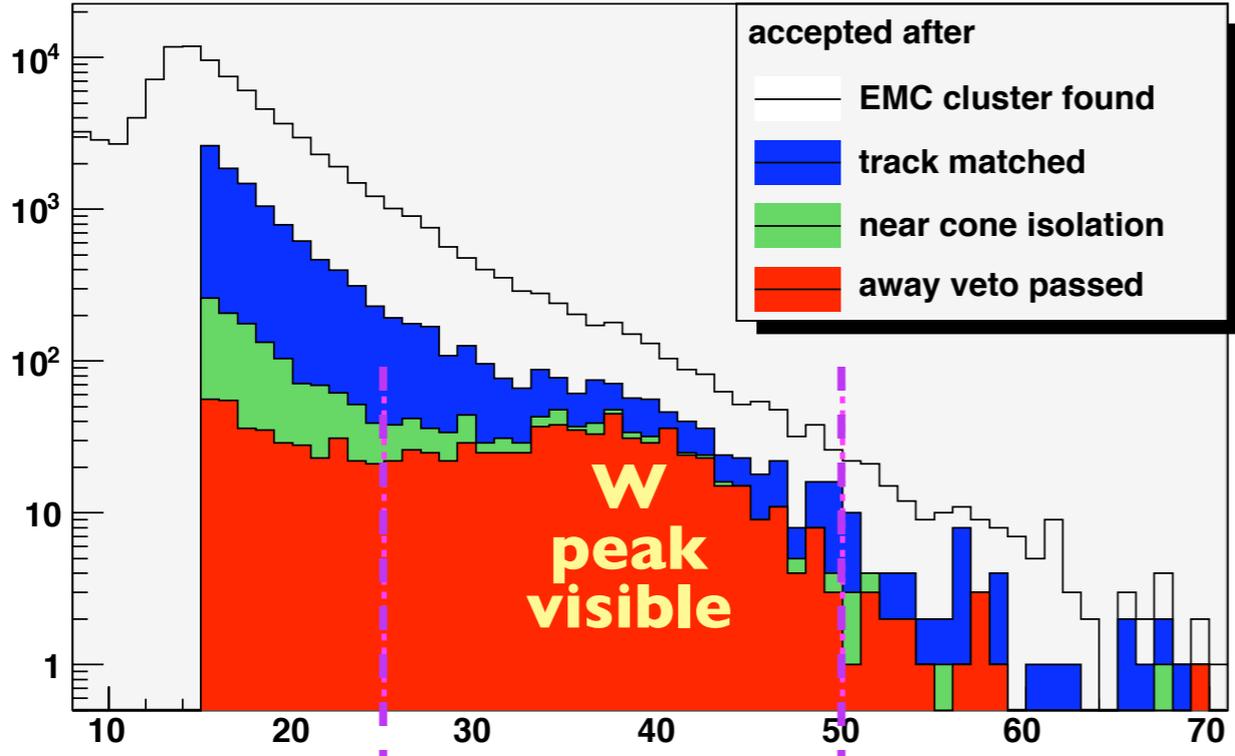
sortMay3/run9setP1234.wana.hist.root



STAR Run 9 pp500 data
W-reco applied
 $LT \sim 12 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

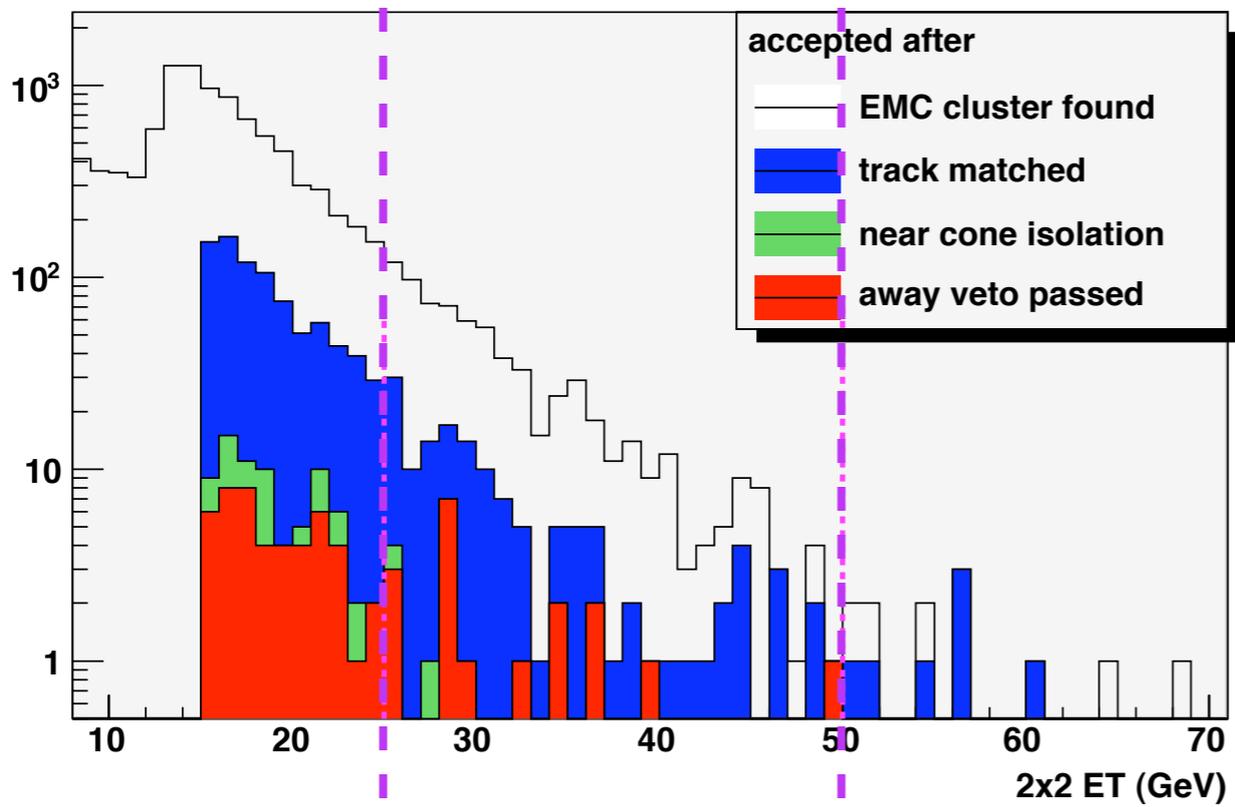
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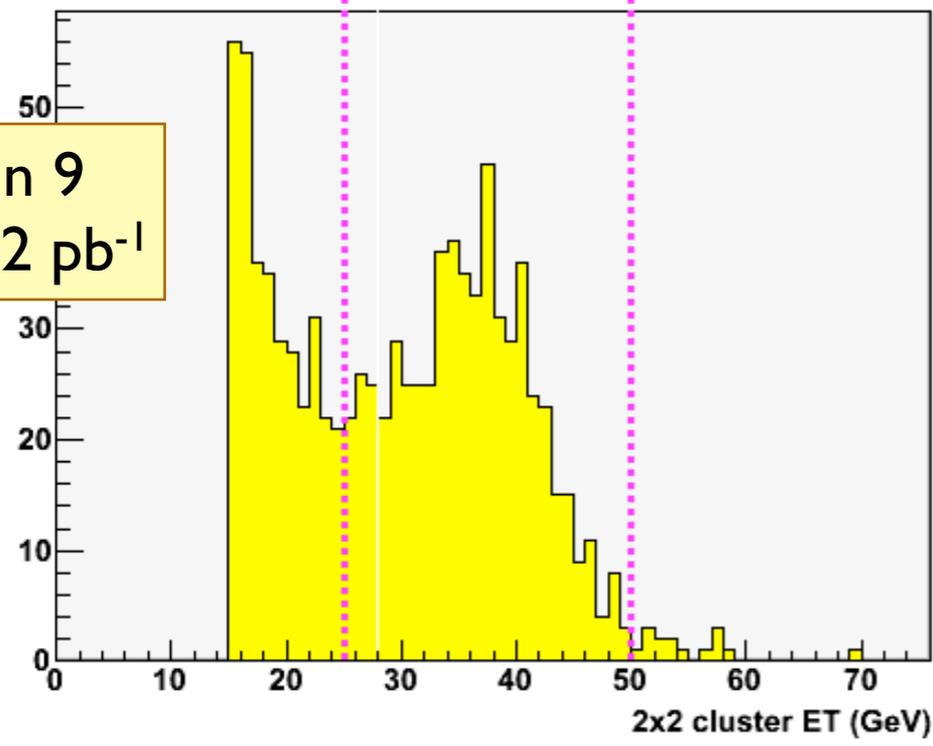
MC-setC-5.9.10/mcSetD2_ppQCD10_inf_filter.wana.hist.root



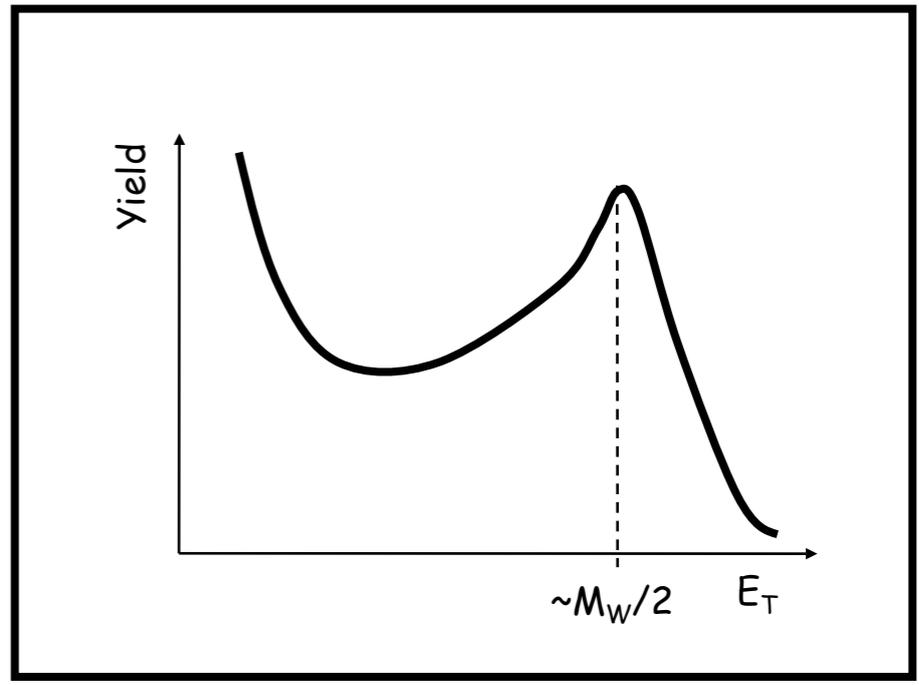
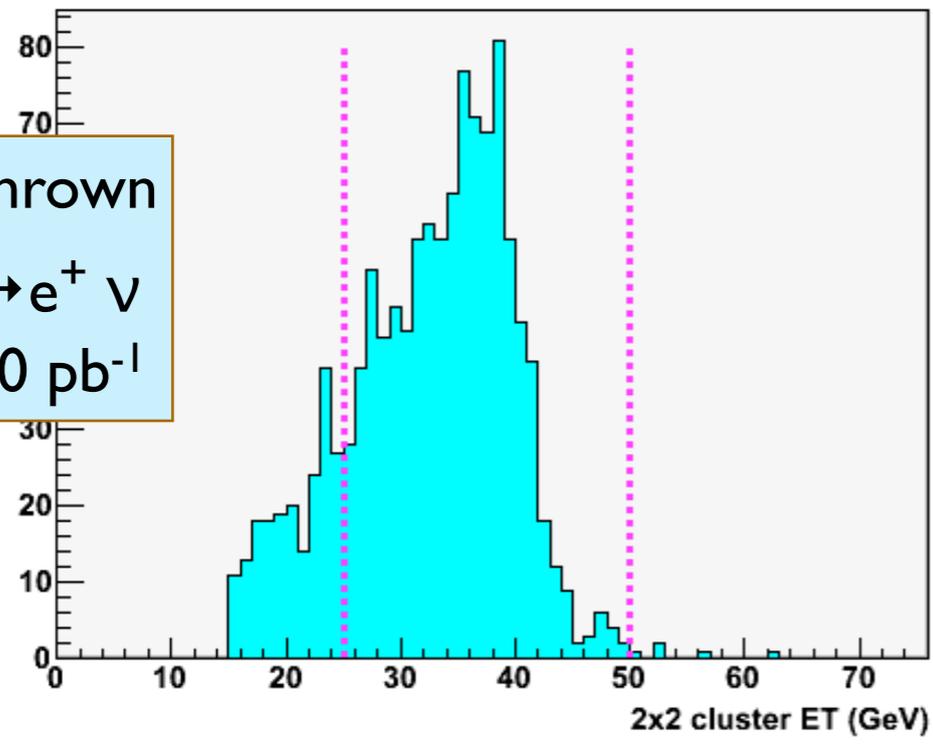
- Pythia: $p+p \rightarrow \text{jet}+\text{jet}$
- STAR Geant model
- W-reco algo applied
 $LT \sim 6 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

reco $p+p \rightarrow W^\pm \rightarrow e^\pm \nu$ (\pm added)

Run 9
LT=12 pb⁻¹

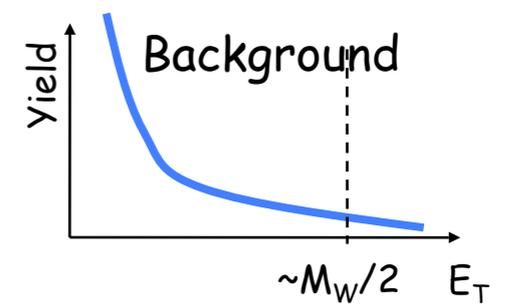
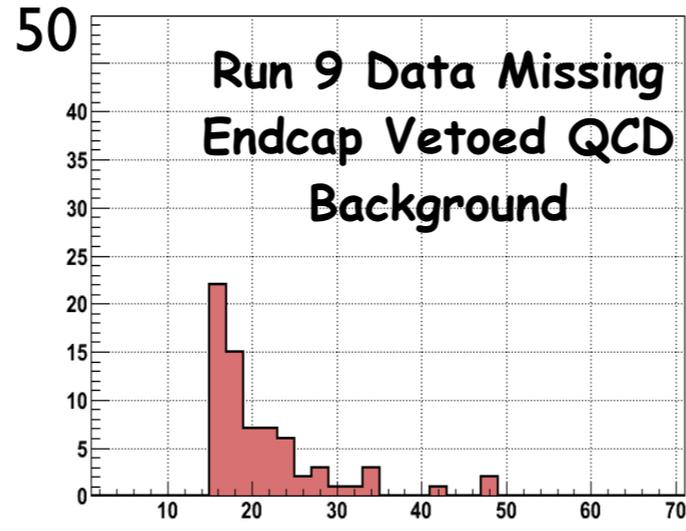


M-C thrown
 $W^+ \rightarrow e^+ \nu$
LT=30 pb⁻¹



Modeling Experimental Background

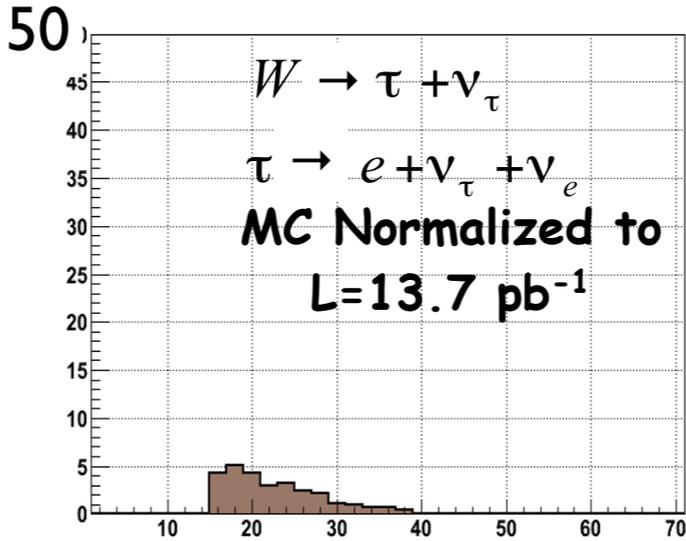
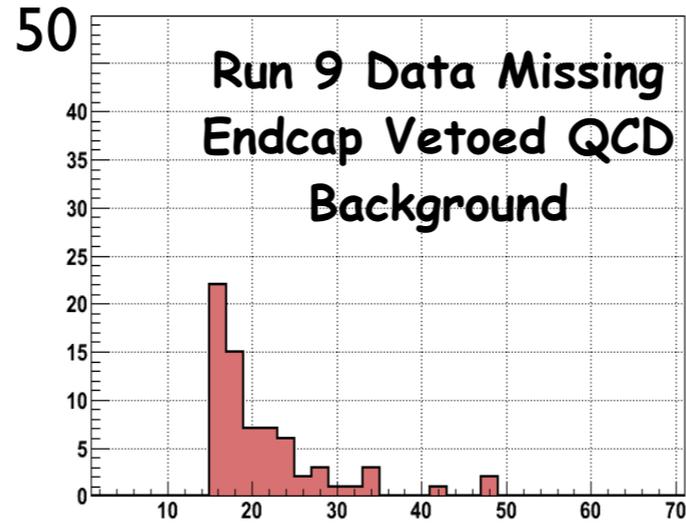
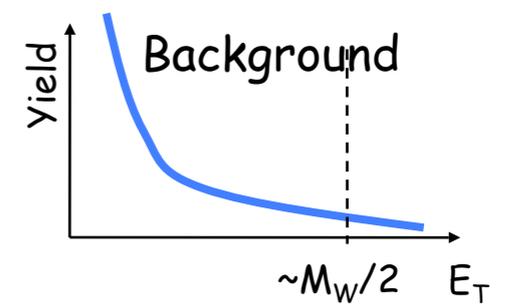
1. Run analysis **with** EEMC in veto cuts
2. Run analysis **without** EEMC in veto cuts
3. Subtract two raw signals



EMC Cluster E_T (GeV)

Modeling Experimental Background

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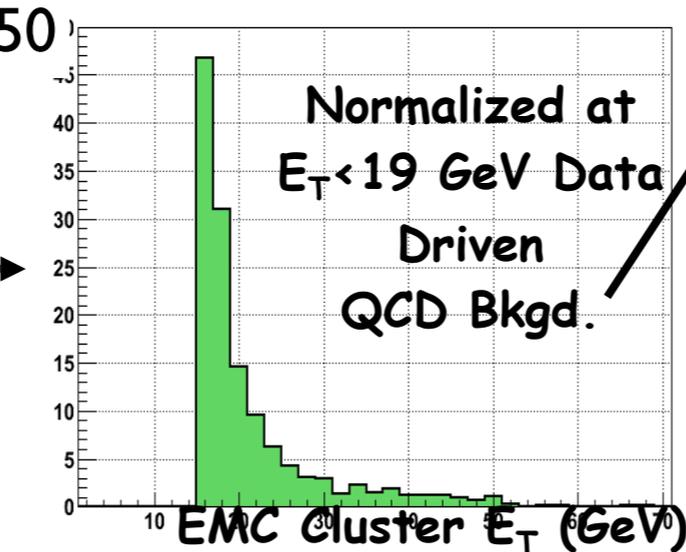
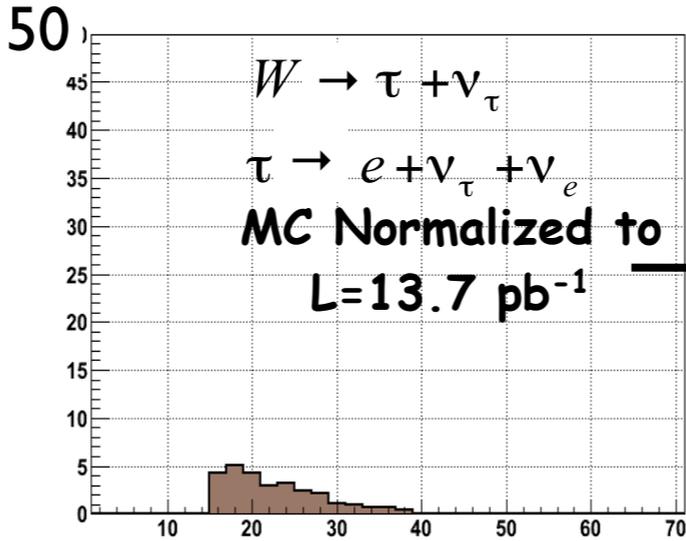
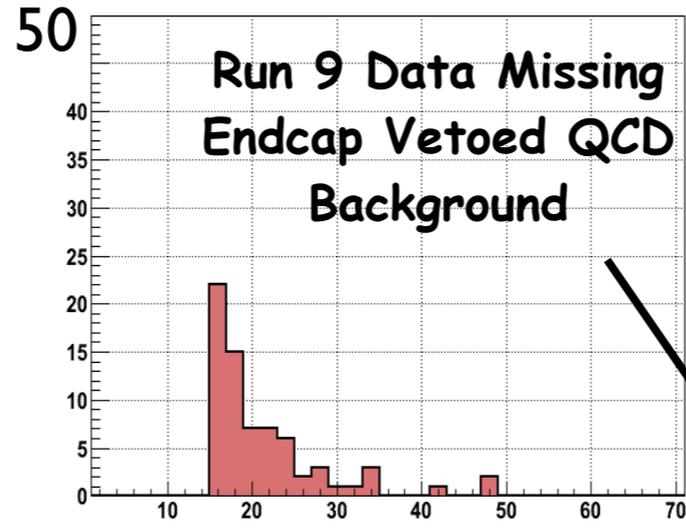
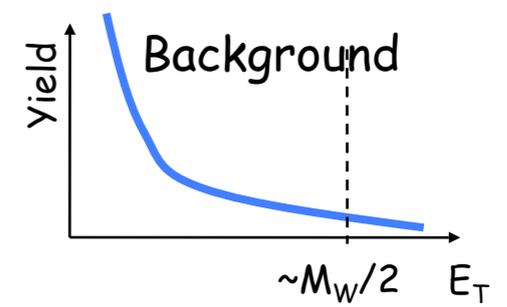


PYTHIA+GEANT MC \longrightarrow

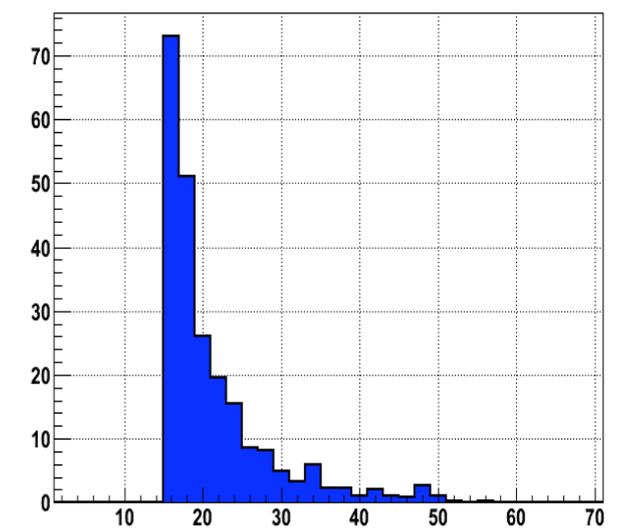
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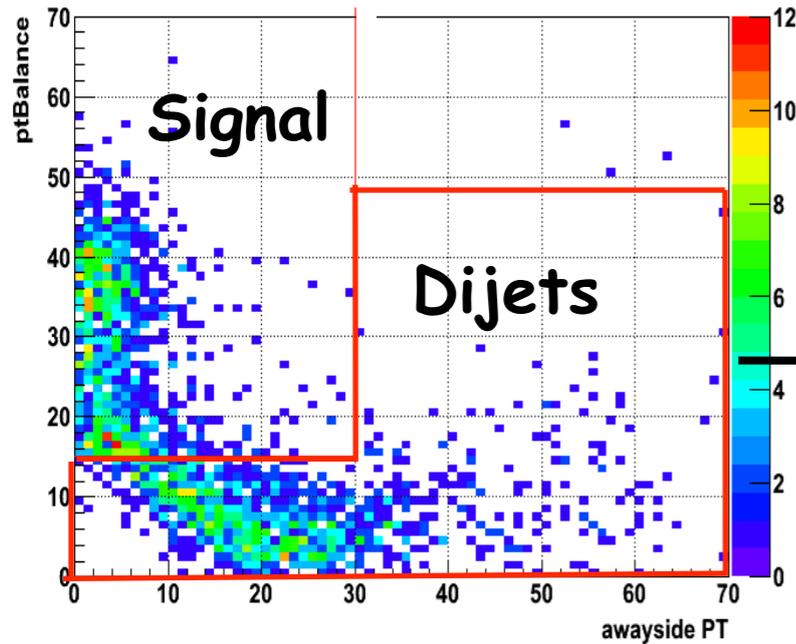


Total Background



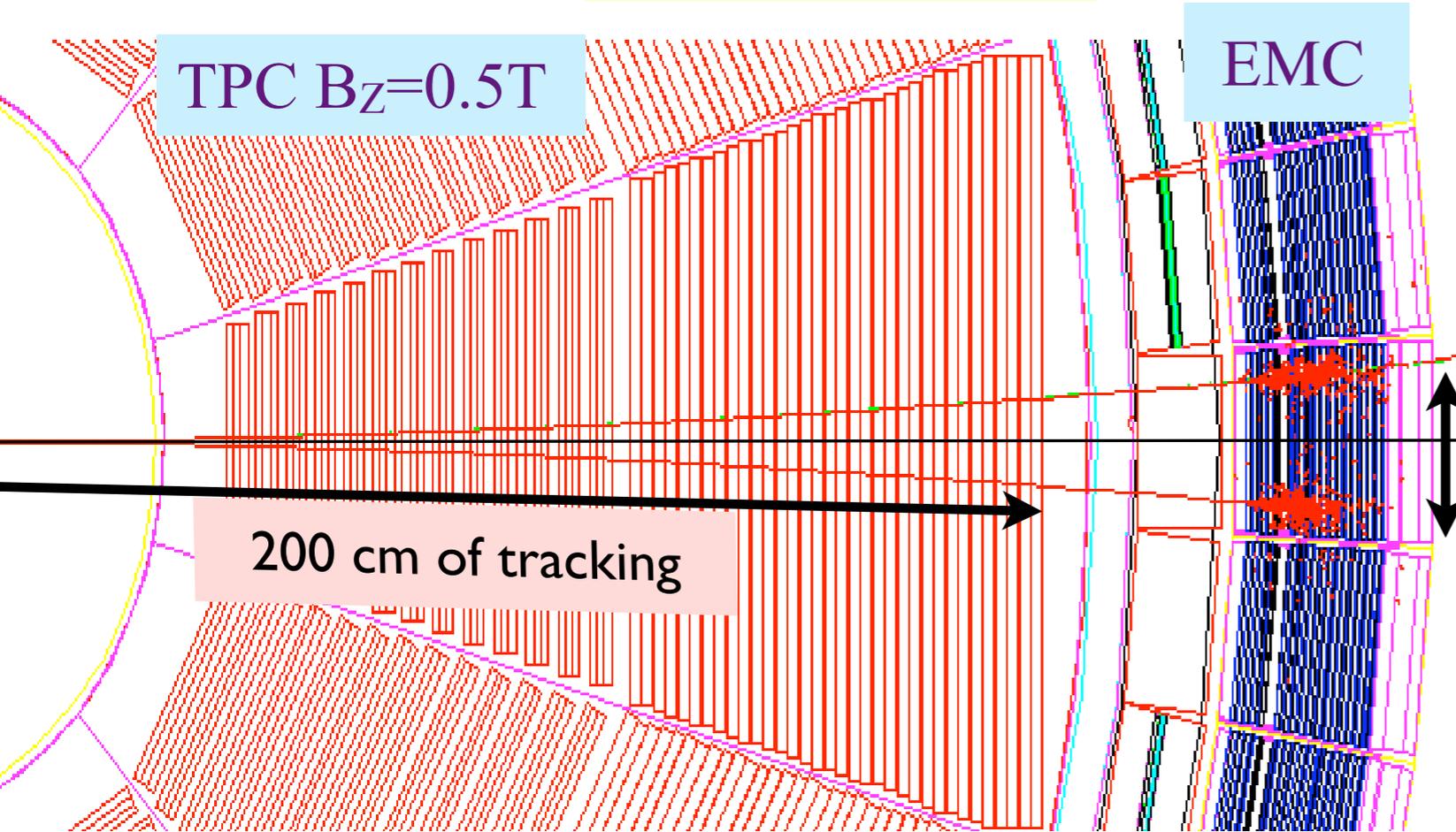
PYTHIA+GEANT MC

Data Driven QCD Bkgd.

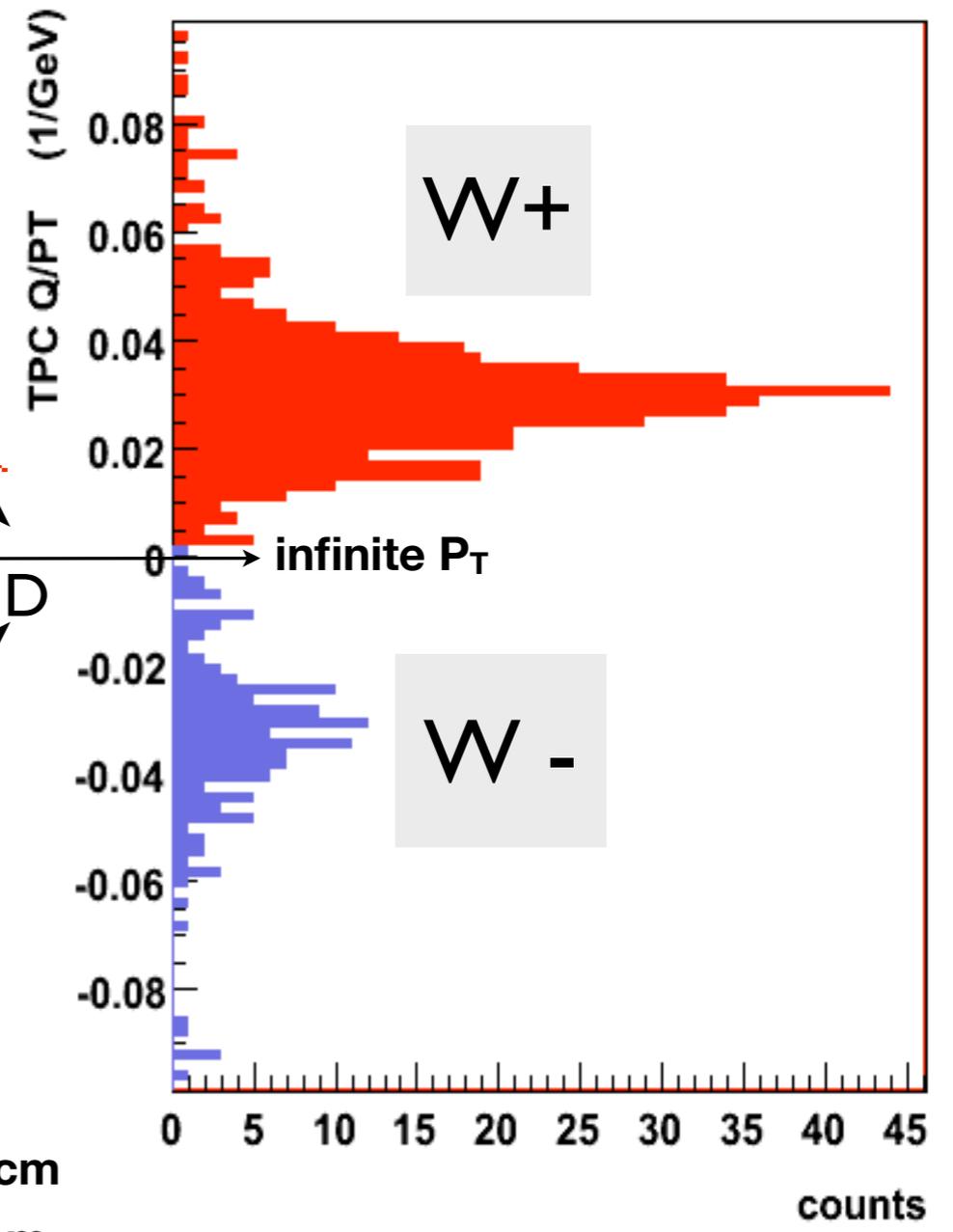


W⁺/ W⁻ charge separation in STAR TPC

shown here
electron & positron
P_T = 5 GeV/c



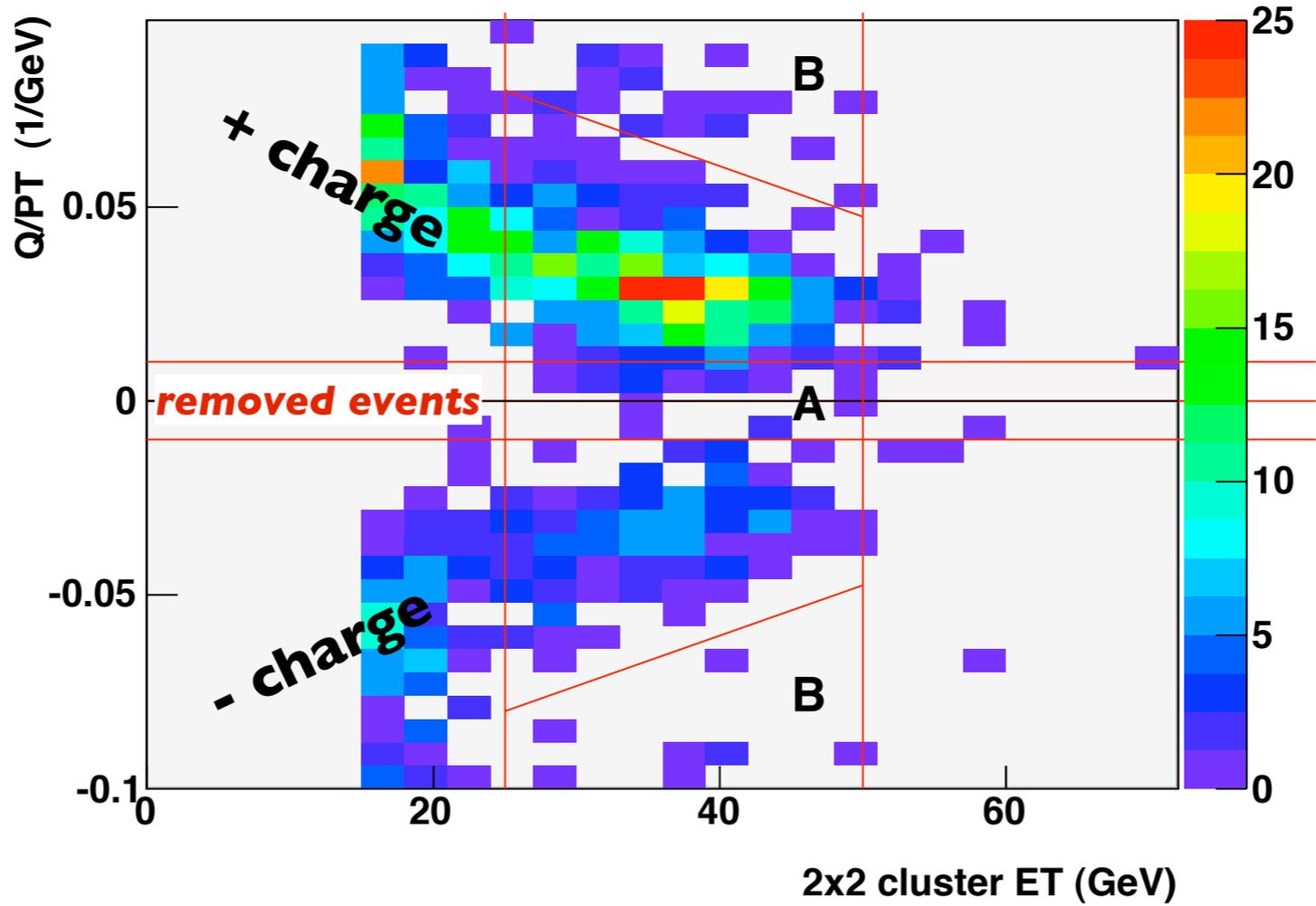
STAR Run 9 data
E_T > 25 GeV



distance D ~ 1/P_T
P_T = 5 GeV/c ⇔ D ~ 15 cm
P_T = 40 GeV/c ⇔ D ~ 2 cm

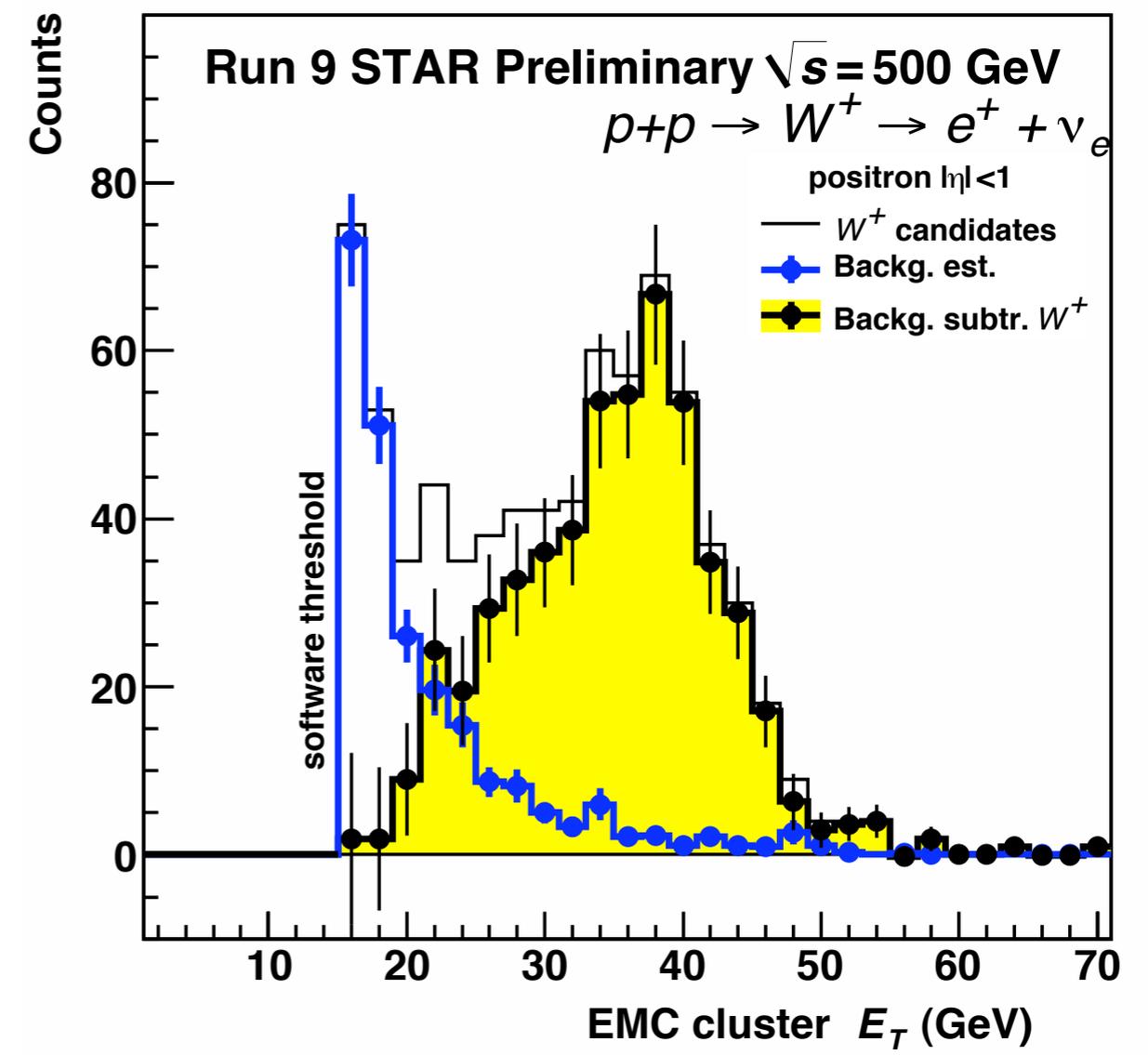
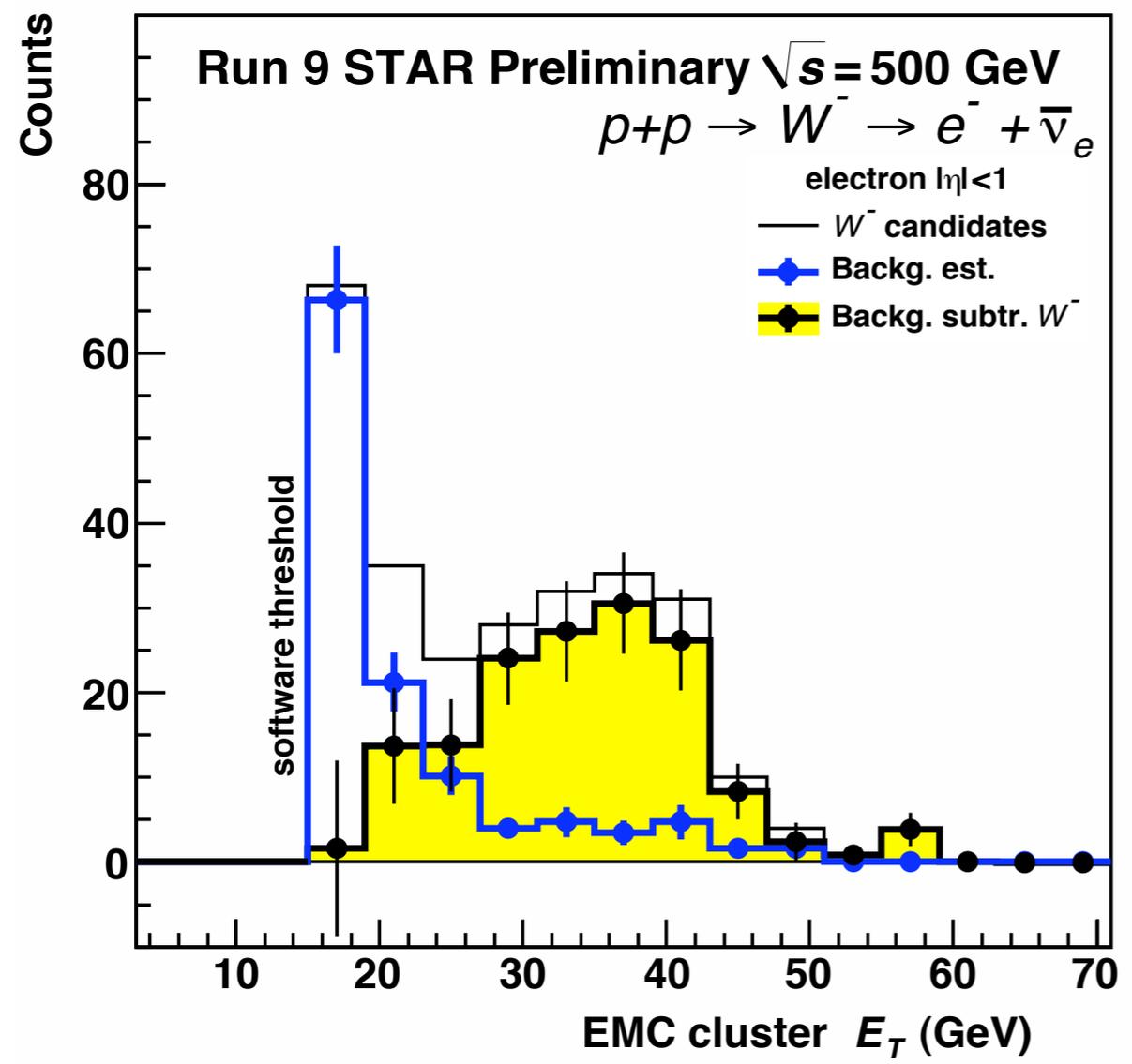
Ambiguous reco charge removed for A_L

Run 9
 LT=12 pb⁻¹

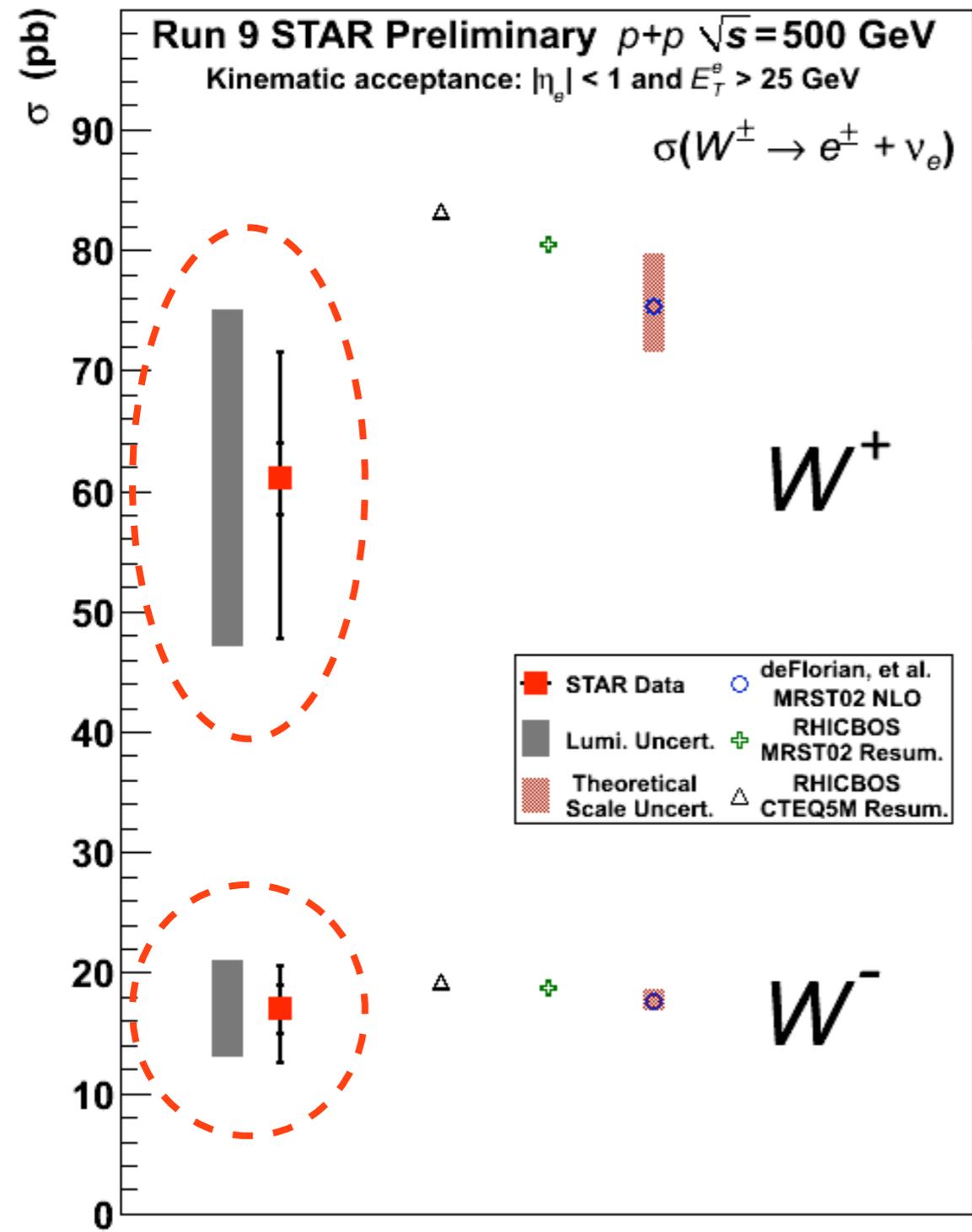


\pm charges do NOT mix for $E_T < 50$ GeV
➡ $A_L(W^+)$, $A_L(W^-)$ independent

Reconstructed Jacobian Peak for W^+ , W^-



W Cross Section – Results



	$W^- \rightarrow e^- + \bar{\nu}_e$	$W^+ \rightarrow e^+ + \nu_e$
N_W^{obs}	156	513
N_{back}	25^{+21}_{-7}	46^{+36}_{-11}
ϵ_{total}	$0.56^{+0.11}_{-0.09}$	$0.56^{+0.12}_{-0.09}$
$\int L dt \text{ (pb}^{-1}\text{)}$	13.7 ± 3.2	13.7 ± 3.2

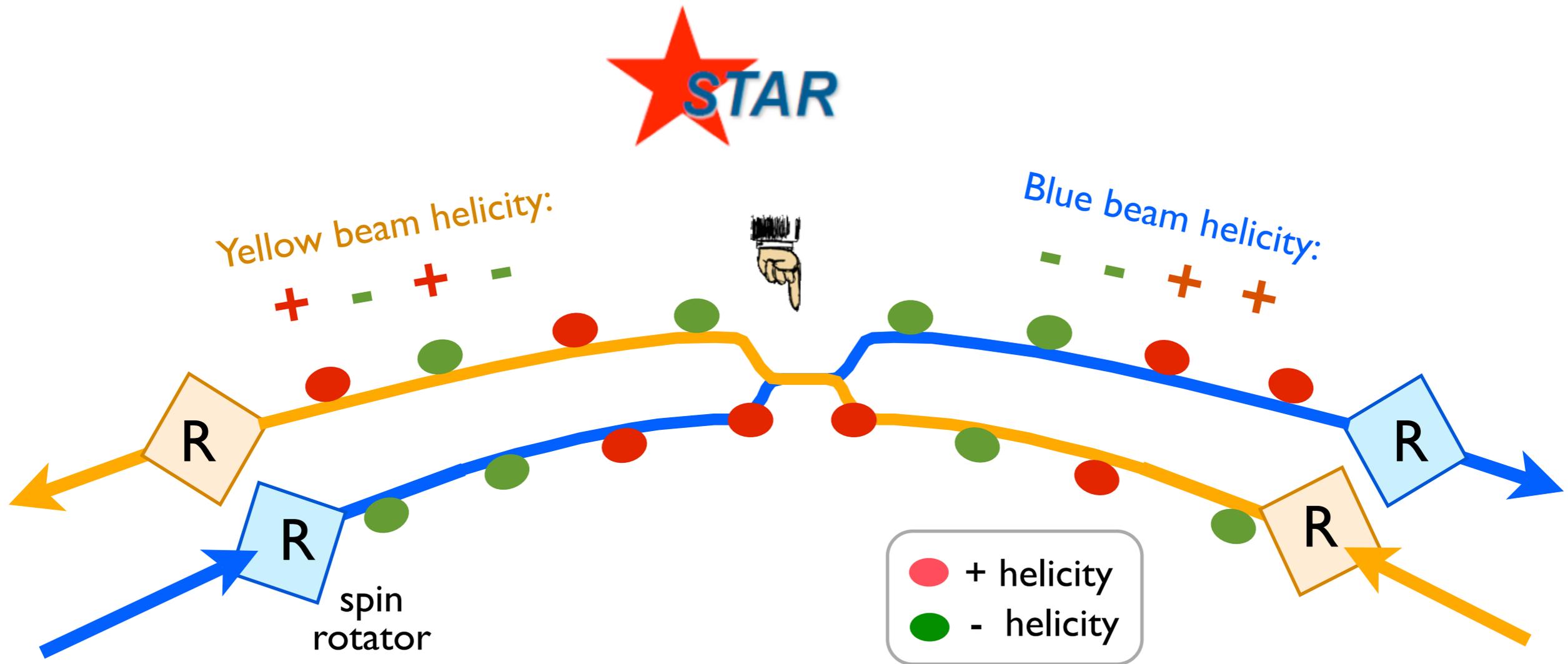
Run 9 STAR Preliminary (p+p 500 GeV)

$\sigma_{W^+} = 61 \pm 3 \text{ (stat.) }^{+10}_{-13} \text{ (syst.)} \pm 14 \text{ (lumi.) pb}$

$\sigma_{W^-} = 17 \pm 2 \text{ (stat.) }^{+3}_{-4} \text{ (syst.)} \pm 4 \text{ (lumi.) pb}$

There is reasonable agreement between the measured and expected cross sections.

Helicity of beams colliding at STAR

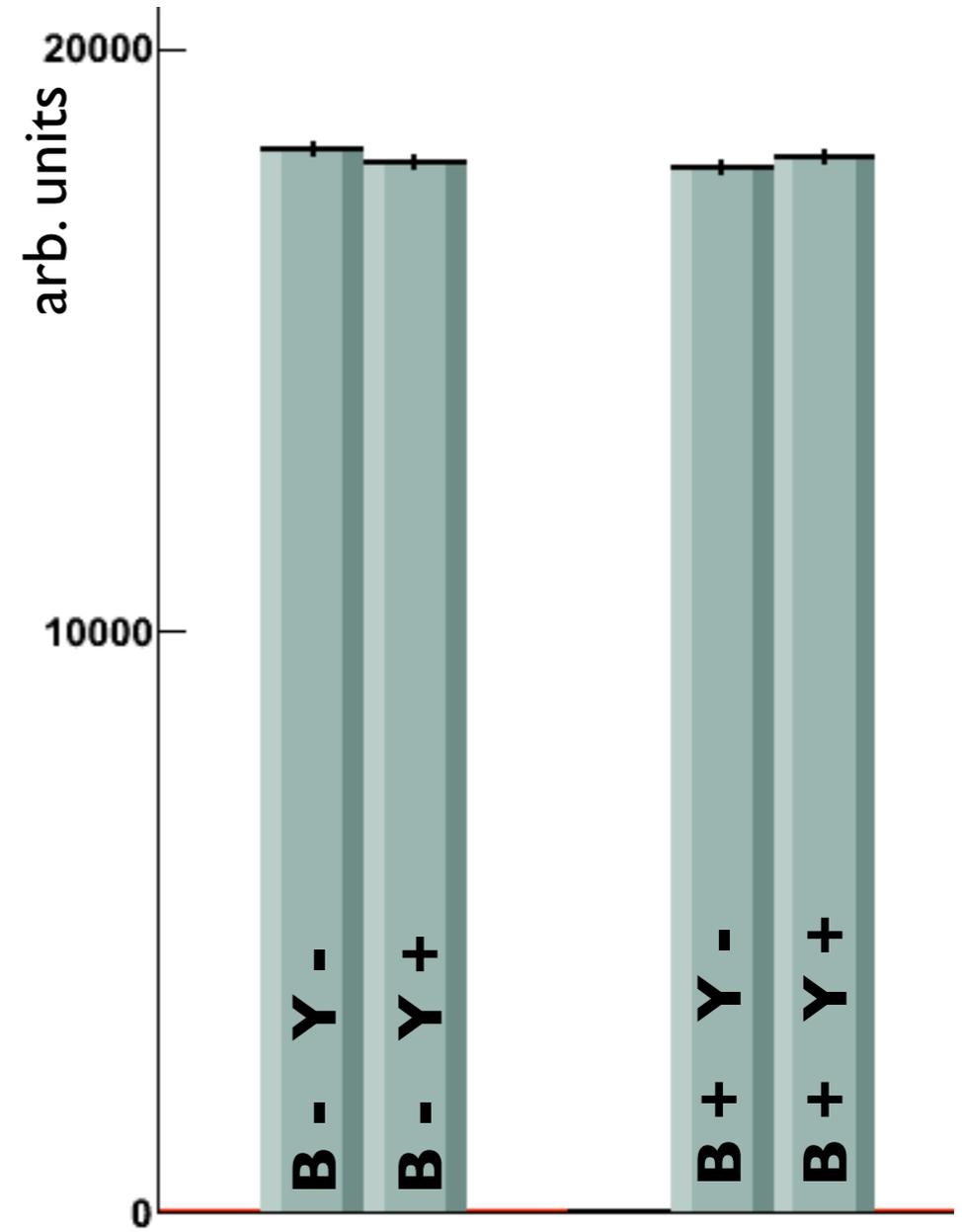
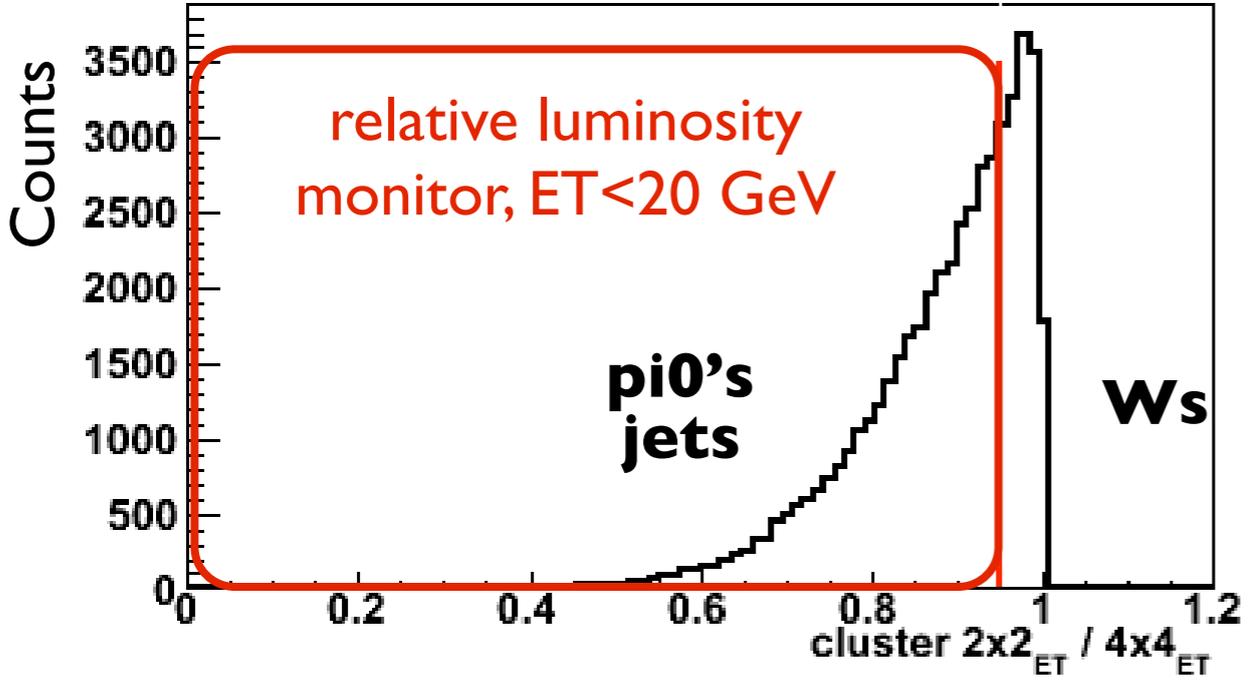
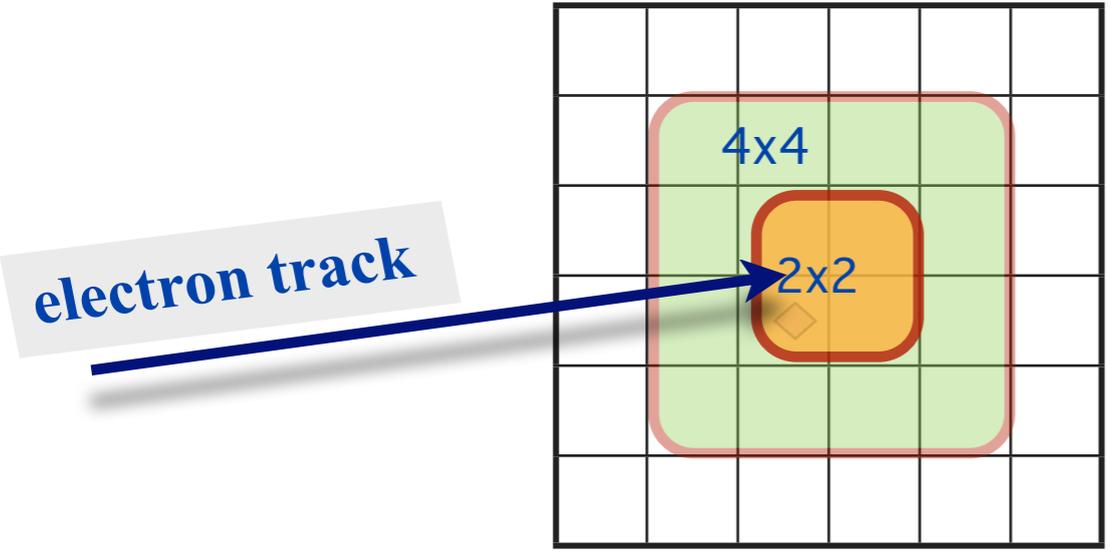


STAR sees 4 helicity configurations
STAR runs 4 parallel measurements

RHIC measured polarization
Run 9 @ 2x250 GeV
Pol yellow 0.40
Pol blue 0.38
syst. pol (blue+yellow)=9.2%

Spin dependent luminosity monitoring

spin dependent luminosity of 4 states monitored to ~1%



helicities of beams colliding at STAR

QCD processes conserve parity $\rightarrow A_L=0$
 \rightarrow no spin dependent lumi bias

Spin dependent x-section for longitudinal polarization

yields integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

P-V A_L
(the goal)

A_{LL}

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}_{++}}{L_{++}} = \sigma_0 \left[1 + \underline{A_L(P_1 + P_2)} + \underline{A_N(Q_1 - Q_2)\delta} + \underline{A_{LL}P_1P_2} \right]$$

$$A_L = \frac{\vec{\sigma} \rightarrow - \vec{\sigma} \leftarrow}{\vec{\sigma} \rightarrow + \vec{\sigma} \leftarrow}$$

$$A_N = \frac{\sigma \uparrow - \sigma \downarrow}{\sigma \uparrow + \sigma \downarrow}$$

$$A_{LL} = \frac{\sigma_{\rightarrow\rightarrow} - \sigma_{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}{\sigma_{\rightarrow\rightarrow} + \sigma_{\rightarrow\leftarrow}}$$

Spin dependent x-section for longitudinal polarization

yields integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

**P-V A_L
(the goal)**

**A_N x residual
transverse pol Q**

A_{LL}

$$\frac{\mathcal{N}_{++}}{L_{++}} = \sigma_0 \left[1 + \underline{A_L(P_1 + P_2)} + \underline{A_N(Q_1 - Q_2)\delta} + \underline{A_{LL}P_1P_2} \right]$$

$$A_N = \frac{\sigma_{\uparrow} - \sigma_{\downarrow}}{\sigma_{\uparrow} + \sigma_{\downarrow}}$$

**neglected because
STAR is phi-symmetric**

$$\delta \simeq \int_{2\pi} d\phi_e \text{Effi}(\phi_e) \sin(\phi_e) \simeq 0.02$$

Spin dependent x-section for longitudinal polarization

yields integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

P-V A_L
(the goal)

A_N x residual
transverse pol Q

A_{LL}

$$\begin{aligned}
 \frac{\mathcal{N}_{++}}{L_{++}} &= \sigma_0 \left[1 + \underbrace{A_L(P_1 + P_2)}_{\text{P-V } A_L} + \cancel{A_N(Q_1 - Q_2)\delta} + \underbrace{A_{LL}P_1P_2}_{A_{LL}} \right] \\
 \frac{\mathcal{N}_{+-}}{L_{+-}} &= \sigma_0 \left[1 + A_L(P_1 - P_2) + \cancel{A_N(Q_1 + Q_2)\delta} - A_{LL}P_1P_2 \right] \\
 \frac{\mathcal{N}_{-+}}{L_{-+}} &= \sigma_0 \left[1 - A_L(P_1 - P_2) - \cancel{A_N(Q_1 + Q_2)\delta} - A_{LL}P_1P_2 \right] \\
 \frac{\mathcal{N}_{--}}{L_{--}} &= \sigma_0 \left[1 - \underbrace{A_L(P_1 + P_2)}_{\text{P-V } A_L} - \cancel{A_N(Q_1 - Q_2)\delta} + \underbrace{A_{LL}P_1P_2}_{A_{LL}} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

neglected because
STAR is phi-symmetric

$$\delta \simeq \int_{2\pi} d\phi_e \text{Effi}(\phi_e) \sin(\phi_e) \simeq 0.02$$



Longitudinal spin asymmetries for Ws

STAR has measured 4 independent yields for the physics process
selected 3 asymmetries are independent (6 were investigated)

yields integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

Leading physics asymmetry	cross section dependence	raw asymmetry
A_L (average)	$(\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{--}) / sum4$	$A_L \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}$
A_{LL}	$(\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{--} - \sigma_{-+} - \sigma_{+-}) / sum4$	$A_{LL} P_1 P_2$
Null test $A_L(P_1 - P_2)$	$(\sigma_{+-} - \sigma_{-+}) / (\sigma_{-+} + \sigma_{+-})$	$\frac{A_L(P_1 - P_2)}{1 - A_{LL}P_1P_2}$

where $sum4 = \sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-} + \sigma_{-+} + \sigma_{--}$

Longitudinal spin asymmetries for Ws

STAR has measured 4 independent yields for the physics process
 selected 3 asymmetries are independent (6 were investigated)

yields integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

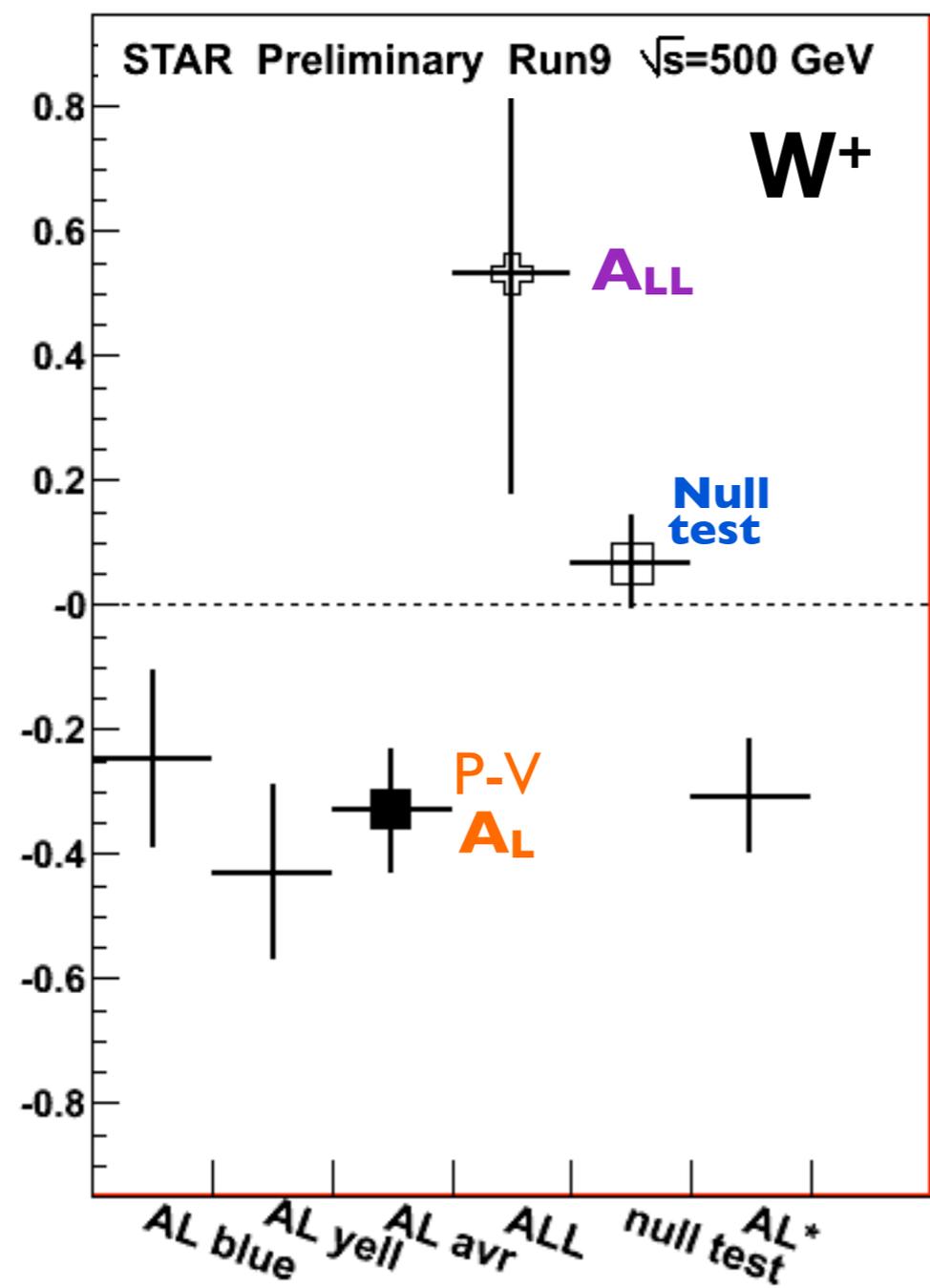
Leading physics asymmetry	cross section dependence	raw asymmetry
A_L (blue)	$(\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-} - \sigma_{--} - \sigma_{-+}) / sum4$	$A_L P_1$
A_L (yellow)	$(\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{-+} - \sigma_{--} - \sigma_{+-}) / sum4$	$A_L P_2$
A_L (average)	$(\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{--}) / sum4$	$A_L \frac{P_1 + P_2}{2}$
A_{LL}	$(\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{--} - \sigma_{-+} - \sigma_{+-}) / sum4$	$A_{LL} P_1 P_2$
Null test	$(\sigma_{+-} - \sigma_{-+}) / (\sigma_{-+} + \sigma_{+-})$	$\frac{A_L(P_1 - P_2)}{1 - A_{LL} P_1 P_2}$
$A_L^* \simeq A_L$	$(\sigma_{++} - \sigma_{--}) / (\sigma_{++} + \sigma_{--})$	$\frac{A_L(P_1 + P_2)}{1 + A_{LL} P_1 P_2}$

where $sum4 = \sigma_{++} + \sigma_{+-} + \sigma_{-+} + \sigma_{--}$

6 measured spin asymmetries for W^+

STAR Run 9 data integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

Positive charge, unpol yield=392



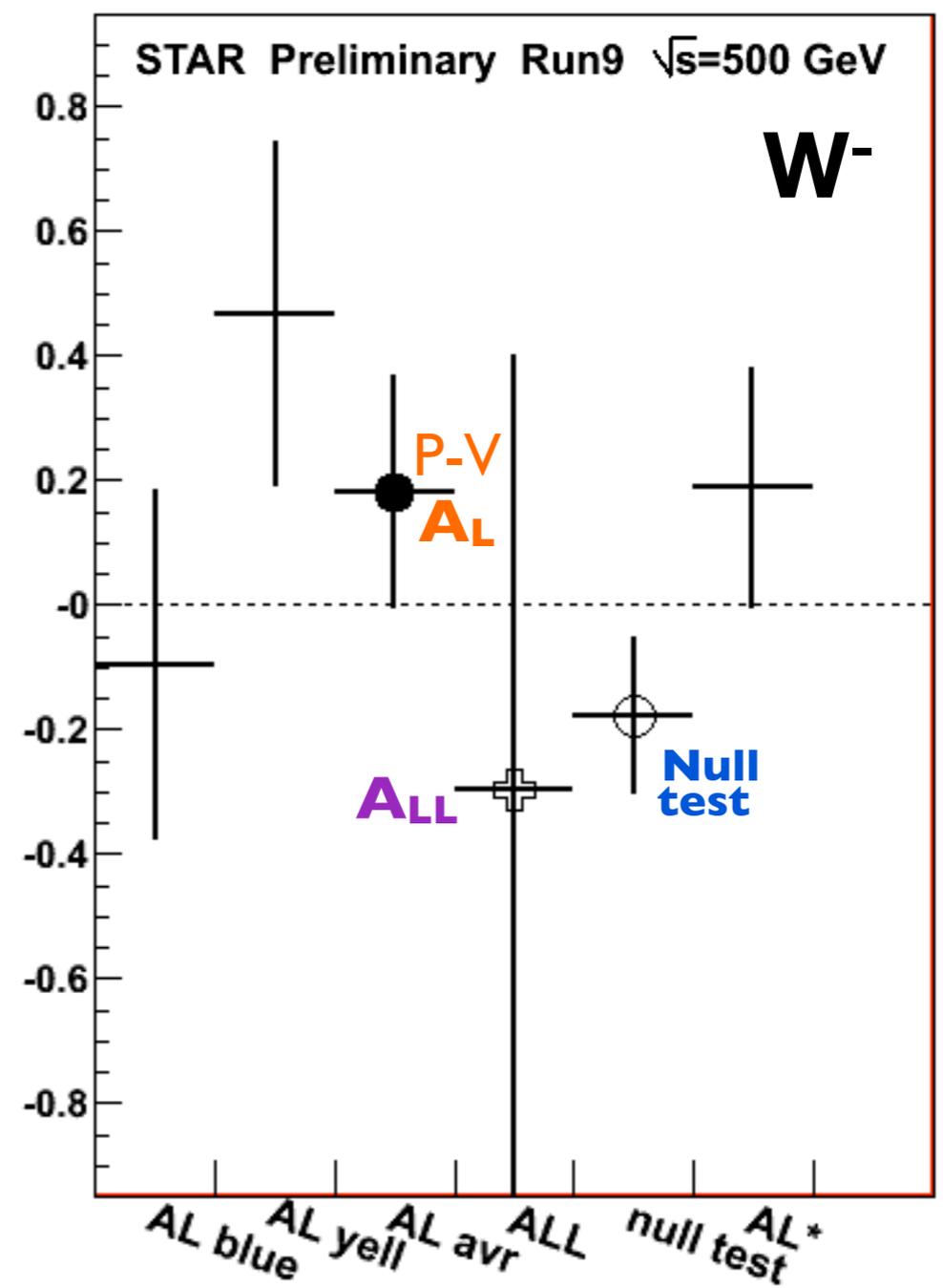
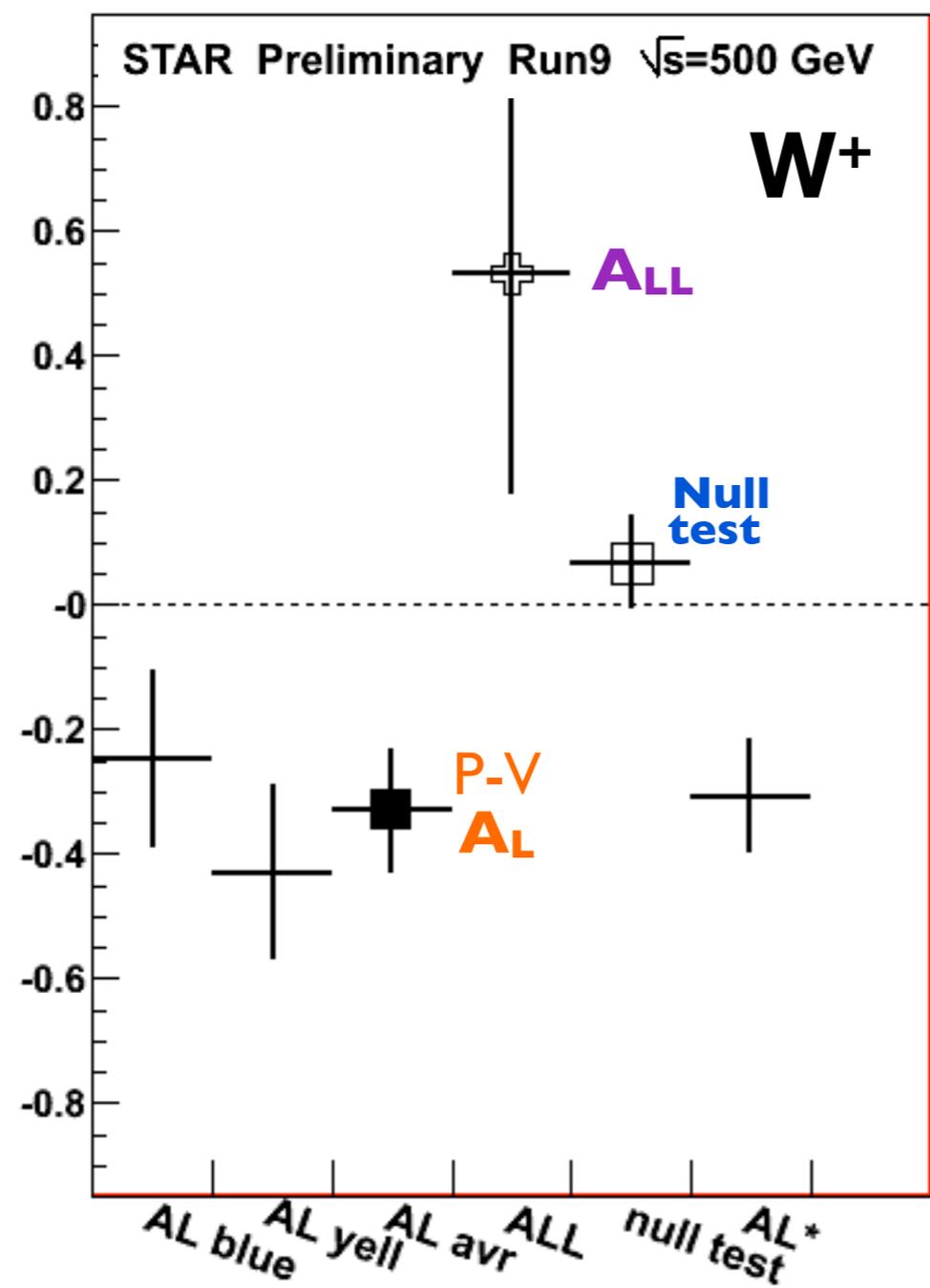
Physics asymmetries corrected for unpolarized background

6 measured spin asymmetries for W^+ and W^-

STAR Run 9 data integrated over $|\eta| < 1$

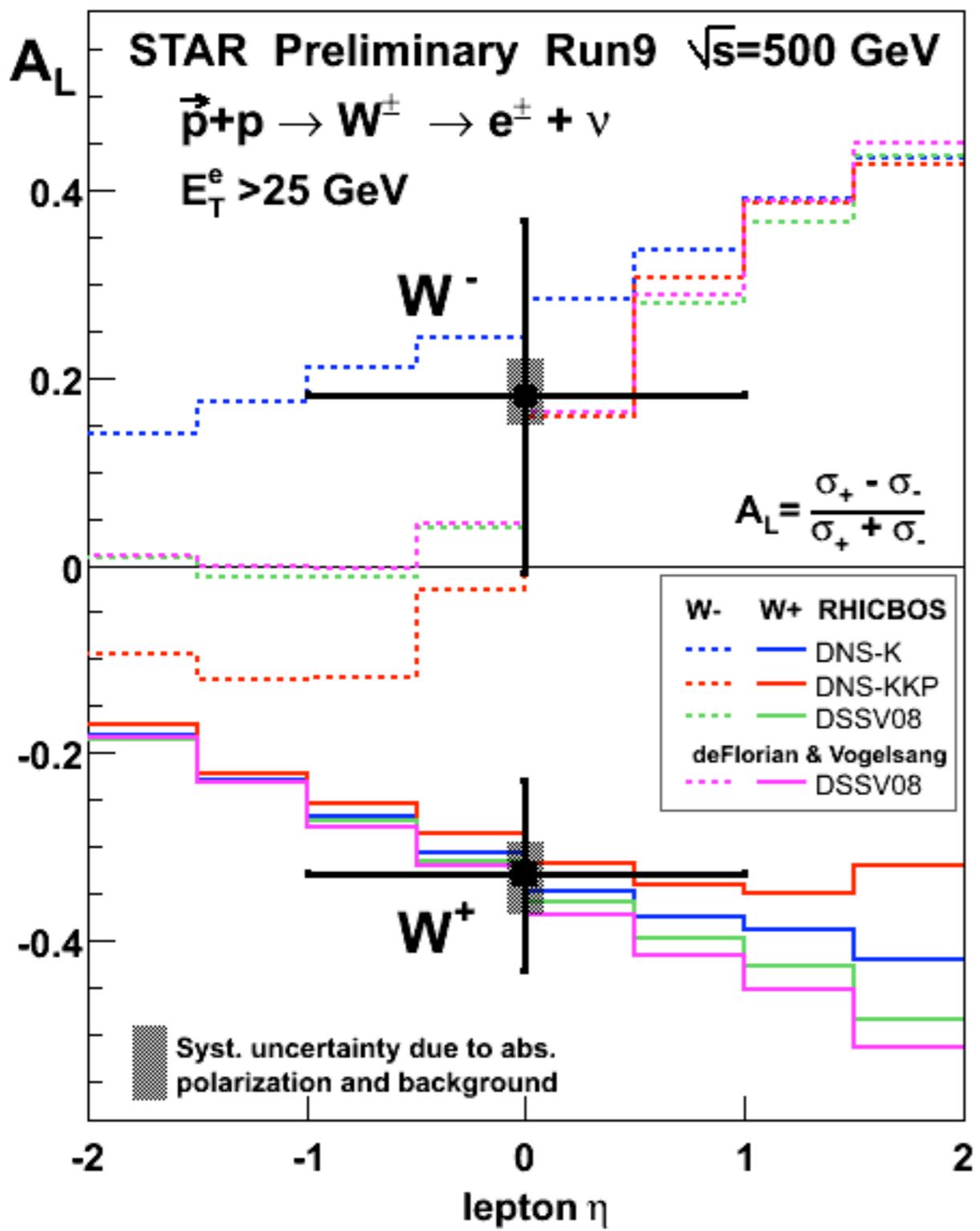
Positive charge, unpol yield=392

Negative charge, unpol yield=118



Physics asymmetries corrected for unpolarized background

A_L for Ws measured in Run 9



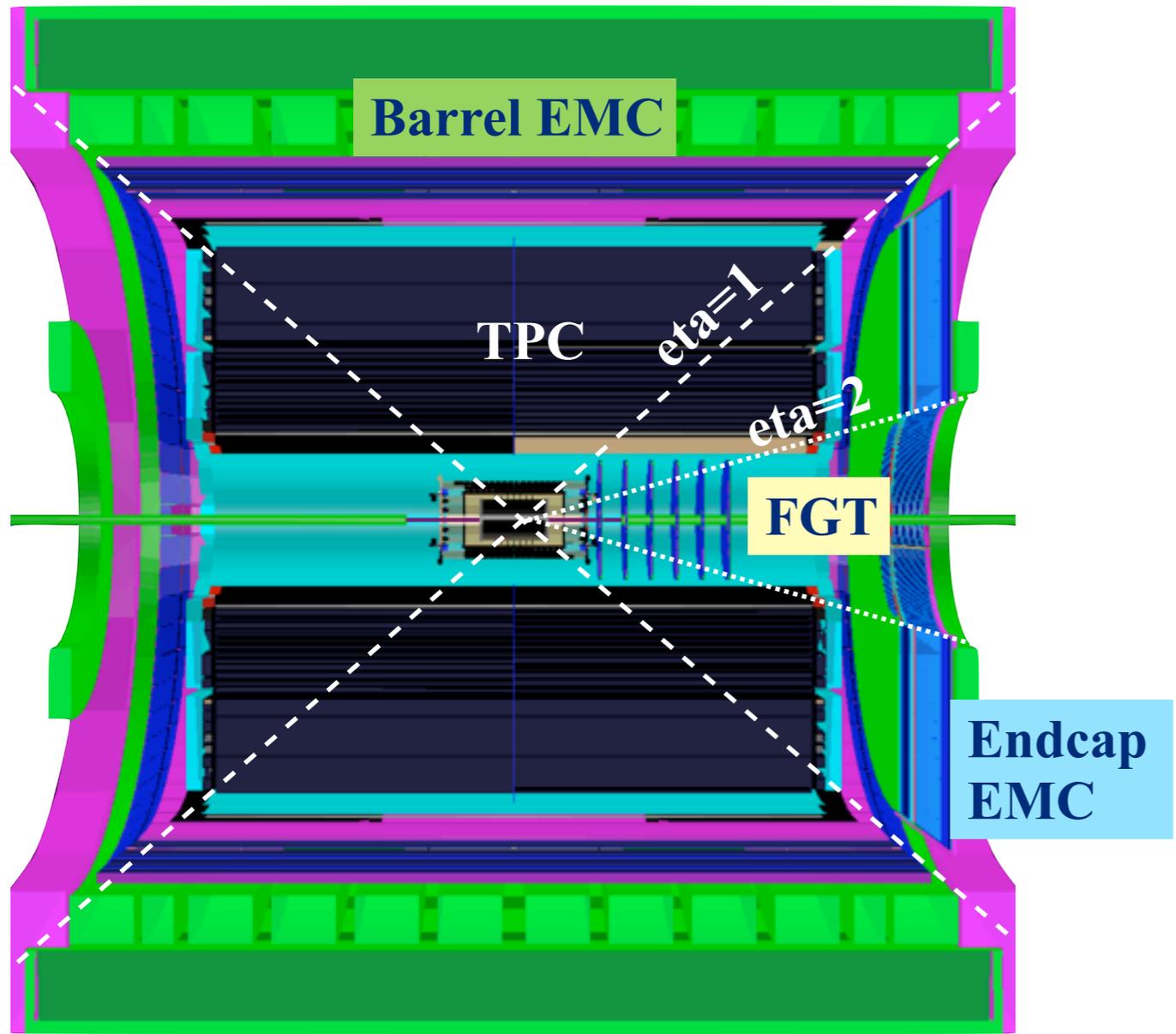
$$A_L = \frac{\sigma_+ - \sigma_-}{\sigma_+ + \sigma_-}$$

STAR Preliminary Run 9

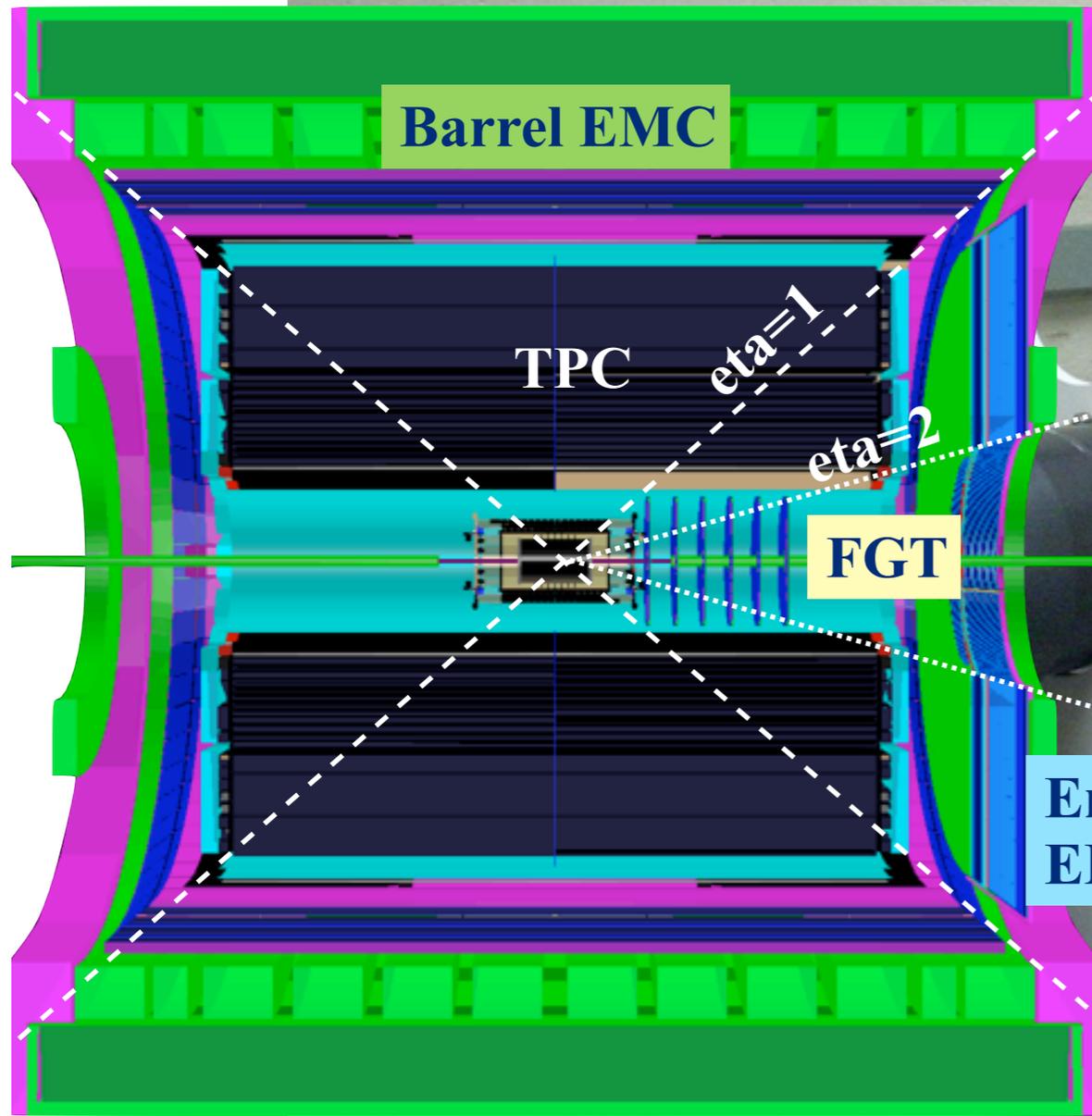
$A_L(W^+) = -0.33 \pm 0.10(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.04(\text{syst.})$
 $A_L(W^-) = 0.18 \pm 0.19(\text{stat.}) \pm 0.04(\text{syst.})$

- ## Summary
- (for mid rapidity leptons)
- $A_L(W^+)$ negative, as predicted, **~3 sigma < 0**
 - $A_L(W^-)$ central value positive, as expected
 - systematic errors of A_L under control
 - TPC charge separation works up to $E_T \sim 50$ GeV

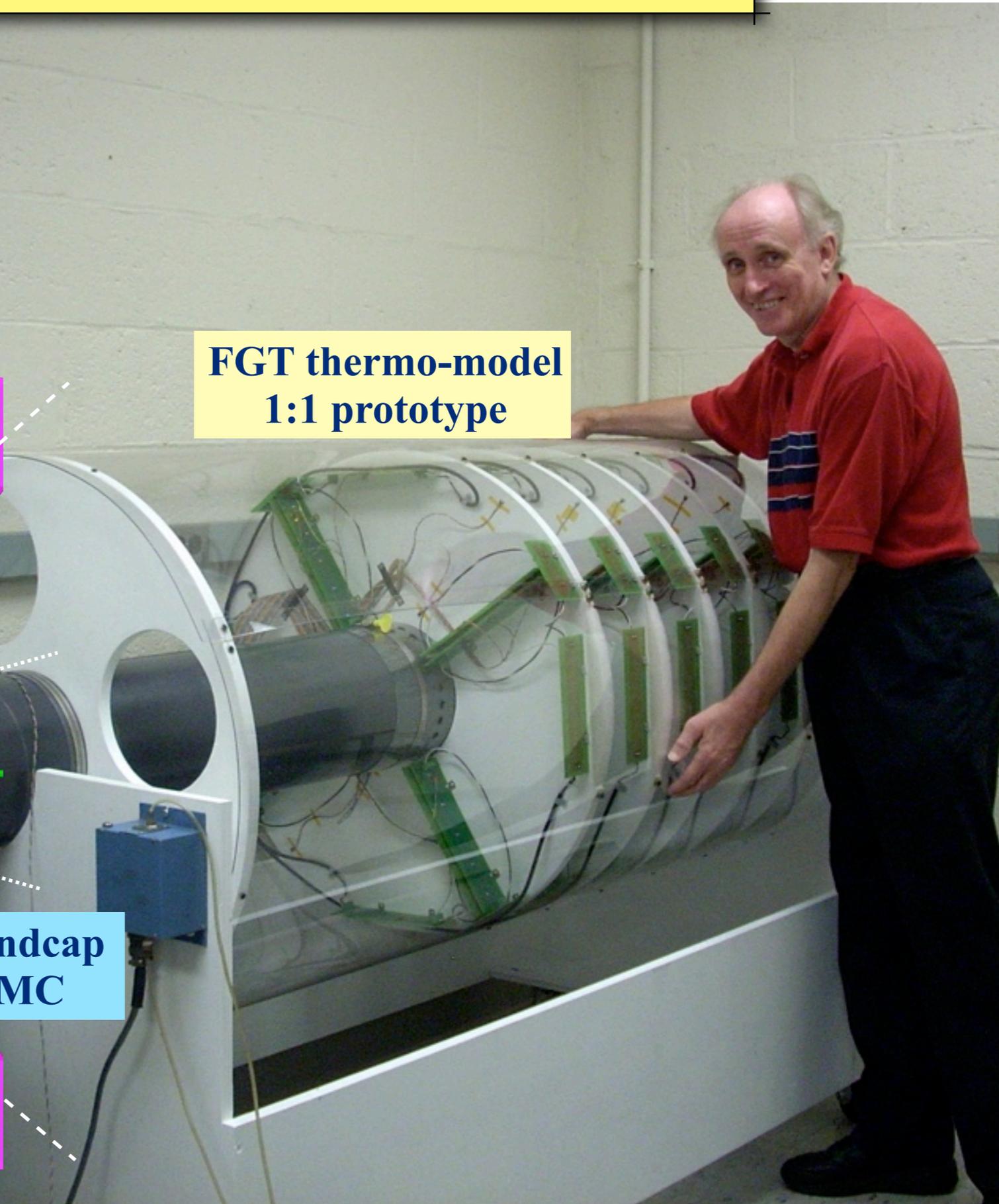
Future W Measurements at STAR



Future W Measurements at STAR

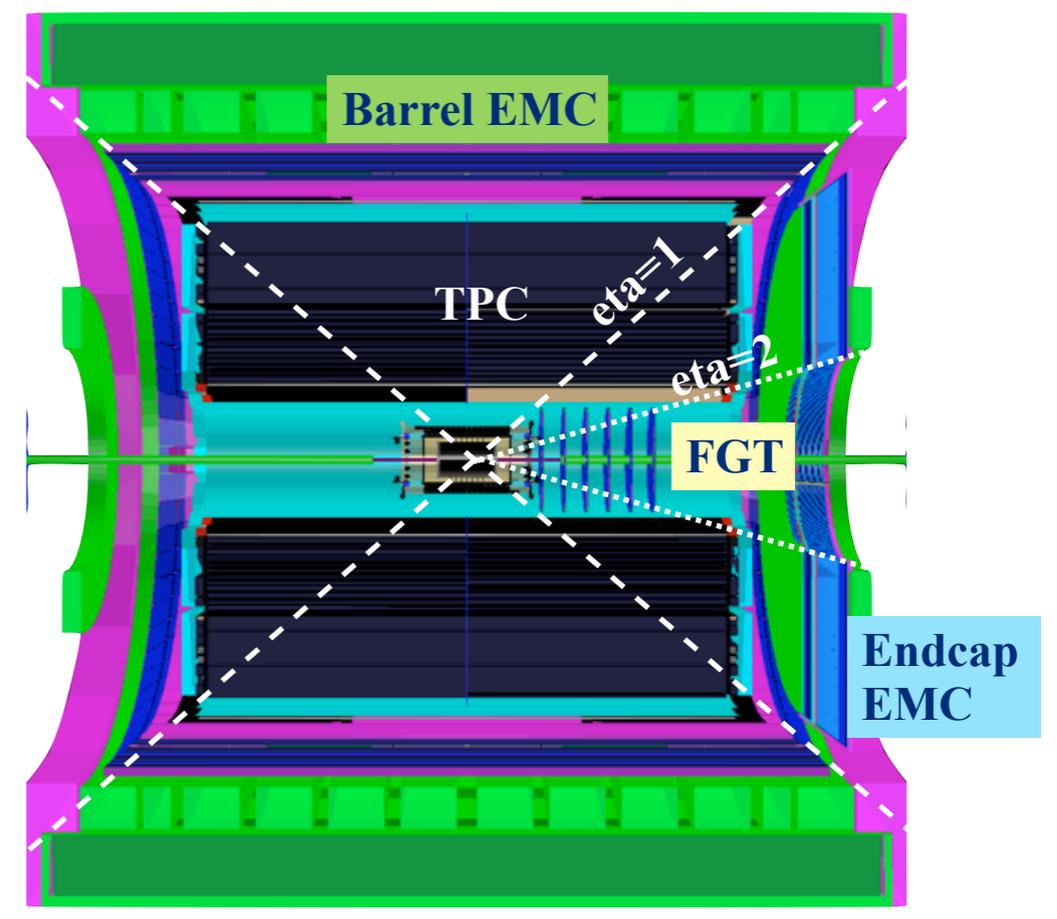
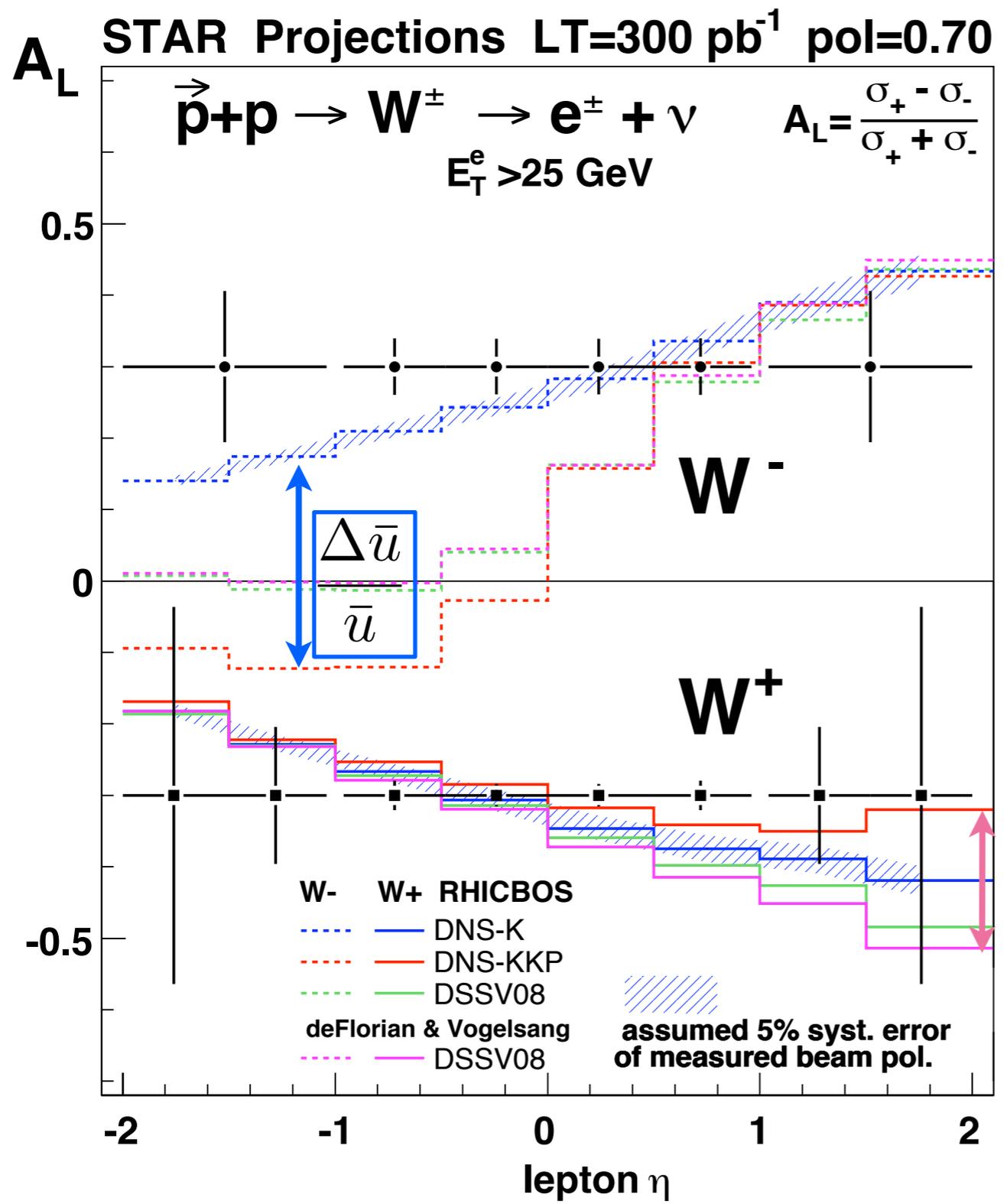


FGT thermo-model
1:1 prototype



Future W Measurements at STAR

lepton $|\eta| < 1$: 2 beams, eff=0.65 w/ 9MHz RF, Run9 QCD bckg, rhicbos $\sigma_{W^+,W^-} = 82, 19$ pb
 lepton $|\eta| \in [1,2]$: 1 beam, eff=0.60 w/ 9MHz RF, M-C QCD bckg, rhicbos $\sigma_{W^+,W^-} = 5.3, 4.7$ pb



$$\frac{\Delta \bar{d}}{\bar{d}}$$

Expected installation of FGT in Summer of 2011

- Run 9: First observation of W production at STAR
First collision of polarized proton beams at $\sqrt{s} = 500\text{GeV}$ ($P \sim 40\%$ / $L \sim 14\text{pb}^{-1}$)
 W_{\pm} Cross-section and Parity violating single-spin asymmetry measurement
- Critical analysis aspects:
Charge-sign discrimination at high p_T
Rejection and treatment of QCD background
- $W A_L$ & cross section papers in preparation
- Forward tracking upgrade, large luminosity & polarization
allow STAR to access helicity of the sea quarks